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(54) Title: TOPICAL ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION CONSISTING ESSENTIALLY OF NON-TOXIC WATER-INSOLUBLE OCCLUSIVE FILM-FORMING ANTIPERSPIRANT POLYMER		
(57) Abstract A topical antiperspirant composition or preparation consisting essentially of an effective antiperspirant amount of a non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming polymer, and a method of reducing perspiration by applying such a composition to the skin of a subject in the area in which it is desired to reduce perspiration, is disclosed. A preferred polymer is an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer, e.g., octylacryl amide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer, alone or in combination with a PVP-linear alpha-olefin copolymer, especially a PVP/Eicosene copolymer or other water-repellant polymer. Normally-employed mineral salts, such as aluminum and zirconium chlorohydrate, may be included in the composition but, since not essential, may be employed in reduced amounts, if present. The composition may take various usual forms, such as solutions, suspensions, or other liquid forms, dab-ons, roll-ons, or stick forms, according to the convention of the art, with stick forms being preferred from the standpoint of extended and improved effectiveness. Evaporation of non-toxic solvent, in which the polymer may be dissolved or dispersed, leaves a cosmetically-acceptable and usually clear transparent antiperspirant film which is effective for its intended purpose.		

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TOPICAL ANTIPERSPIRANT COMPOSITION CONSISTING
ESSENTIALLY OF NON-TOXIC WATER-INSOLUBLE
OCCLUSIVE FILM-FORMING ANTIPERSPIRANT POLYMER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 Topical antiperspirant compositions, in the present
case containing no or a reduced quantity of a metal salt
such as aluminum or zirconium chlorohydrate, but which
essentially rely upon a non-toxic occlusive water-insoluble
film-forming polymer for their primary antiperspirant
10 activity and utility.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION AND PRIOR ART

15 Antiperspirants are socially and cosmetically desir-
able products. Aluminum and zirconium chlorohydrates are
Category I antiperspirant actives and products containing
the same can be legally designated "antiperspirants".
Other metal salts have been found to be effective, but have
not found their way to the marketplace for many valid
reasons. Anticholinergics, including scopolamine deriva-
tives, are the most effective antiperspirants known.

However, because of their poor skin-penetration properties, they require injections for effectiveness. Antiadrenergics have also been investigated, but have only developed academic interest. Aldehydes such as formaldehyde can suppress sweating, but their sensitization potential has eliminated commercialization. Metabolic inhibitors such as ouabain have been studied academically. Accordingly, at present, there is no really viable substitute for aluminum and zirconium chlorohydrates.

Antiperspirant compositions by definition must reduce or eliminate perspiration, at least in a designated area to which they are topically applied and, due to constant elevation of antiperspirant aims and objectives, are constantly increasing in their effectiveness, which by some standards must reduce perspiration by at least 20%, although in many cases the attainment of such high percentage is not and may never be possible. Although numerous compositions have been proposed as antiperspirants, few of them have been successfully marketed because of their failure to provide effective antiperspirant relief or due to the production of irritation or other undesirable side effect and, after all these years, the most effective and successful antiperspirant compositions are still those comprising large proportions and amounts of aluminum or zirconium chlorohydrate or like mineral salts which retard the perspiration phenomenon, despite their frequently irritating nature and their undesirability from the standpoint of inherent toxicity.

Studies have been conducted and published concerning the anhidrosis effected by the application of various types of adhesive tape and tape-secured sheets of plastic to the skin and, although these investigations confirmed an anhidrosis effect, side-effects of an allergic nature as

well as a mechanical nature and ensuing traumatic effects were also found to result. Moreover, in certain studies conducted on grants from the Army, the anhydrosis did not completely disappear and normal perspiration recover for a period of weeks after such application of the tape or plastic sheet for a period of only six (6) days. These studies, which seem mainly to have been directed at a determination of side effects of the procedure, did not in any event provide any effective measure or product for use as a topical antiperspirant, or apparently suggest any such preparation to those skilled in the art, over the period of approximately twenty-five years since appearance of the publications reporting the same. Specific identification of such known studies is as follows:

The first publication is entitled "Adhesive Tape Anhydrosis", by Gordon and Maibach, appearing in Arch. Derm. 100, 429-431 (October 1969), the study being supported by U.S. Army Research and Development Command, the earlier second reference being by Orentreich, Berger, and Auerbach, appearing in Arch. Derm. 94, 709-711 (December 1966), this publication being entitled "Anhydrotic Effects of Adhesive Tapes and Occlusive Film", and a third publication entitled "The Use of Partial Sweat Duct Occlusion in the Elucidation of Sweat Duct Function in Health and Disease", by Johnson and Shuster, J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem. 24, 15-29 (1973), which studied the effect of pressure due to occlusive tape on the sweat rate and the type of re-absorption involved, whether water or electrolyte. Nothing disclosed in those publications or suggested thereby comprises any part of the present invention, and reference is made thereto merely for purposes of completing the record. The innumerable publications and patents, which have appeared in the antiperspirant field since that date,

attest to the fact that these publications did not change the direction of research in the field.

5 A search conducted in the antiperspirant classes, namely Class 424, Subclasses 65-68, 46, 47, Dig. 5 and IPC Class A61K7/32, turned up thirty (30) U.S. Patents issued between 1978 and 1991, some of which included a polymer in the composition thereof, but only one of which consisted essentially of the polymer or relied upon the polymer to produce a desired antiperspirant effect. These develop-
10 ments employed the polymer merely as a means for adhering and/or maintaining the other chemical antiperspirant elements of the composition in contact with the skin of the human subject to which it was applied and in which an antiperspirant effect was desired to be attained, or relied
15 upon an absorption phenomenon. Of all the patents turned up in the search, only 4,690,817, 4,743,440, 4,743,441, and 4,963,591 appeared to have any relevance to the present invention whatever.

20 The 4,690,817 patent related to the employment of polyvinyl alcohol polymers having pendant cationic quaternary nitrogen-containing groups to produce a film-forming moisture barrier for use in hair and skin conditioning compositions, which films were alleged to act as adhesives for the other composition components and as a partially
25 impenetrable barrier to prevent loss of moisture by evaporation and to retain moisture through the formation of hydrates and no suggestion was made that such polymer or polymeric film would or could be useful as an antiperspirant per se.

30 The 4,743,440 patent related to antiperspirant products containing a moisture-absorbent non-film forming polymer instead of or in addition to the usual metal salt. The product was applied to the skin in a finely-divided

powder form to give a dry, non-sticky deposit for absorbing skin moisture such as perspiration, the polymer being capable of absorbing an amount of moisture at least equal to its own weight after depositing the product onto the skin. The requisite characteristics of the polymer were that it be a non-film-forming polymer, and the composition comprised a non-aqueous liquid phase and a solid phase, as well as a propellant to produce an aerosol spray and a carrier other than a propellant for the organic polymer involved, the polymer involved in that case being a chemically-modified cellulose in particulate form, although polysaccharides, polypeptides, and vinylcarboxy polymers and copolymers were also mentioned as utilizable and numerous water-soluble and water-insoluble polymers were mentioned in Columns 3 and 4 of that patent as being suitable. Nothing is said in that patent concerning the occlusiveness of any polymer involved as having anything to do with its effectiveness as an antiperspirant, unless occlusiveness is equated with moisture absorbency, which it clearly is not in the present case.

U.S. Patent 4,963,591 related to cellulosic polymer-solvent systems capable of dispersing a thin substantive film on the skin for cosmetic purposes and required the employment of a water-insoluble cellulosic ether for use in all kinds of lotions and creams designed for topical application, including deodorant and antiperspirant products, and alleged that the compositions of that invention could be applied to the skin wherever conditioning or treatment is desired by smoothing it over the skin, but made no claim whatever for the use of such films per se as an antiperspirant although it disclosed the employment of such polymers in sun screen-insect repellents and in solution in an aliphatic alcohol such as ethanol, propanol,

or isopropanol along with other materials of an emollient nature and ordinarily employed in cosmetic preparations.

U.S. Patent 4,743,441 disclosed the employment of a film-forming cosmetic composition as a facial pack, nail enamel, eyeliner, or the like comprising a copolymer of vinyl alcohol and alkyl vinyl ether, but made no claim to employment of such a composition per se or otherwise for antiperspirant purposes.

Additionally, U.S. Patents 4,322,400, Yuhas; 4,985,547, Yano et al.; 5,025,004, Wu et al.; 5,039,516, Goodman et al.; 4,650,670, Callingham et al.; 4,673,571, Mahieu et al.; and 4,764,365, Boothe et al., have been called to my attention, but a study of the disclosures of these patents shows that they make no disclosure or suggestion of any topical antiperspirant composition consisting essentially of an effective amount of a non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming antiperspirant polymer in a topically-acceptable non-toxic medium, which is the subject matter of the present invention.

These prior-art teachings accordingly fall far short of the disclosure or suggestion of any concept of significance according to the present invention.

It is apparent that improved topical antiperspirant compositions have been the object of research over an extensive period, that the research has been mainly directed toward improved formulations of antiperspirant chemicals, that after all the years of research in this field mineral salts such as aluminum and zirconium chlorohydrates are still fundamentally relied upon for producing the desired antiperspirant effect of an antiperspirant composition or formulation in which they are present, and that efforts to eliminate the same from, or reduce the amount of the same in, the usual antiperspirant formula-

5 tions have met with little if any success. Much less has
any antiperspirant composition or formulation appeared on
the scene which relied essentially upon the antiperspirant
effect of a topically-applied non-toxic water-insoluble
occlusive film-forming polymer, which is the essence of the
present invention. It is also apparent that efforts to
eliminate the undesirable mineral salts or reduce the
quantity thereof necessary to produce a desired antiperspi-
rant effect, or provide a viable alternative thereto, have
10 been unsuccessful, and the present invention accordingly
fulfills a long-felt need and shortcoming of the art,
especially since the combined antiperspirant and deodorant
market is now estimated at approximately 1.4 billion
dollars per year.

15 OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide
new and useful topical antiperspirant compositions which
are not dependent for their antiperspirant effectiveness
upon the presence of a mineral salt such as aluminum or
20 zirconium chlorohydrate, and a method of topically dimin-
ishing perspiration by the employment of such an improved
and novel antiperspirant composition to the skin of a
subject in the area in which diminished perspiration is
desired to be effected. Another object of the invention is
25 to provide an improved topical antiperspirant composition
consisting essentially of a non-toxic water-insoluble
occlusive film-forming antiperspirant polymer and a method
of topically diminishing perspiration by the application of
a topical film of such polymer to the skin of the subject
30 by the application of such a composition or formulation
thereto. Still another object of the invention is to
provide such a topical antiperspirant composition consist-

ing essentially of the non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming antiperspirant polymer and a method of topically diminishing perspiration by the employment thereof, as just stated, wherein the composition optionally but preferably and advantageously also contains a water-proofing agent or water-repellant polymer, especially of the type disclosed hereinafter. A further object of the invention is the provision of such a composition and method wherein diminished or reduced amounts of the usual mineral salts may be employed due to the essential presence of an effective antiperspirant amount of a water-insoluble occlusive film-forming amount of a non-toxic polymer to produce an effective topical occlusive antiperspirant film thereof on the skin of the subject. Additional objects of the invention will become apparent hereinafter and still others will be obvious to one skilled in the art as the description proceeds.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention comprises a non-metallic salt antiperspirant based upon a film-forming water-insoluble occlusive cosmetically-acceptable and non-toxic skin-safe antiperspirant polymer composition. Such polymers or combinations thereof can be from any class of chemical compounds which produce low-porosity skin-adhering non-irritant water-insoluble occlusive films which reduce under-arm perspiration. A wide variety of vinyl or acrylic copolymers have suitable properties, which polymers, combinations, and compositions can be tailored to demand once the disclosure of this invention becomes known. In addition to the film-formers, the novel compositions can include anti-microbial agents to increase deodorant activity, fragrances to enhance deodorancy, and various cosmetic ingredients to

perform as part of the vehicle to provide various physical forms of antiperspirants with cosmetic acceptability. Such compositions optionally but advantageously also include the presence of a waterproofing or water-repellant polymer, as previously disclosed and as will be further disclosed in more detail hereinafter. Such forms include sprays, dab-omatics, roll-ons, and sticks, produced generally in a manner well-known in the art, for example, as evidenced by the aforementioned U.S. patents. For increased antiperspirant activity and duration, combinations of polymer and reduced levels of metallic salts, e.g., aluminum or zirconium salts, e.g. the chlorohydrates, can be formulated. According to the invention, the selected polymer is usually at least partially dissolved or suspended in a non-toxic solvent and applied in solution or suspension form, even when in the form of a solid stick, to the area in which perspiration is desired to be prevented or diminished and, regardless of the exact form in which applied, the solvent allowed to evaporate, thereby producing the occlusive antiperspirant film upon the skin surface.

The invention, then, inter alia, comprises the following, alone or in combination:

A topical antiperspirant composition consisting essentially of an effective amount of a non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming antiperspirant polymer in a topically-acceptable non-toxic medium; such a

composition wherein the polymer is in solution or dispersion in said medium; such a

composition wherein the medium is a non-toxic topically-acceptable medium which acts as solvent for the polymer and which evaporates after application to leave a film of the polymer; such a

composition wherein the polymer is dissolved or dispersed in a non-toxic topically-acceptable alcohol or ketone; such a

5 composition wherein the medium is selected from a lower-aliphatic alcohol and a lower-aliphatic ketone; such a

10 composition wherein the medium is selected from the group consisting of ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, n-propanol, n-butanol, sec. butanol, isobutanol, and acetone; such a

composition wherein the composition includes a topically-acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient; such a

15 composition wherein the composition comprises a vinyl or acrylic copolymer and is in liquid, roll-on, stick form, or dab-on form; such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or in combination with a water-repellant polymer; such a

20 composition wherein the polymer comprises an octyl-acrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a water-repellant polymer; such a

25 composition wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises an octyl-acrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

30 composition wherein the polymer comprises an octyl-acrylamides/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises between about 5% and about 40% by weight; such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises between about 5% and about 40% by weight, bodying agent between about 5% and about 35% by weight, emollient-plasticizer-cosolvent between about 5% and about 25% by weight, and solvent for the polymer between about 30% and about 80% by weight; such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises an octyl-acrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises an octyl-acrylamides/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/Eicosene copolymer; such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a waterproofing agent; such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer, and finally such a

composition wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/Eicosene copolymer.

Moreover, a method of topically reducing perspiration in a subject consisting essentially of the step of topically applying to the skin of the subject in the area in which it is desired to reduce perspiration a topical antiperspirant composition consisting essentially of an effective amount of a non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming antiperspirant polymer in a topically-acceptable non-toxic medium; such a

method wherein the composition applied to the skin of the subject comprises the polymer plus a non-toxic topically-acceptable medium which acts as solvent for the polymer and wherein after application the solvent is evaporated to leave a film of the polymer; such a

method wherein the polymer is in solution or dispersion in said medium; such a

method wherein the medium is a non-toxic topically-acceptable medium which acts as solvent for the polymer and which evaporates after application to leave a film of the polymer; such a

method wherein the polymer is dissolved or dispersed in a non-toxic topically-acceptable alcohol or ketone; such a

method wherein the medium is selected from a lower-aliphatic alcohol and a lower-aliphatic ketone; such a

method wherein the medium is selected from the group consisting of ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, n-propanol, n-butanol, sec. butanol, isobutanol, and acetone; such a

method wherein the composition includes a topically-acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient; such a

method wherein the composition comprises a vinyl or acrylic copolymer and is in liquid, roll-on, stick form, or dab-on form; such a

method wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or in combination with a water-repellant polymer; such a

method wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a water-repellant polymer; such a

method wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

method wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

5 method wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamides/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

method wherein the polymer comprises between about 5% and about 40% by weight; such a

10 method wherein the polymer comprises between about 5% and about 40% by weight, bodying agent between about 5% and about 35% by weight, emollient-plasticizer-cosolvent between about 5% and about 25% by weight, and solvent for the polymer between about 30% and about 80% by weight; such a

15 method wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

20 method wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer; such a

method wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamides/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/Eicosene copolymer; such a

25 method wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a waterproofing agent; such a

30 method wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer, and finally such a

method wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/Eicosene copolymer.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

For purposes of the present invention, the polymer must be a film-forming, water-insoluble, and occlusive polymer, the term "occlusive" having the meaning set forth in Webster's 3rd New International Dictionary, G and C Merriam Company, Publishers, Springfield, Massachusetts (1963) at page 1560, where the term "occlusive" means "serving to occlude" and the term "occlusion" means a shutting off or obstruction of something, in this case perspiration, whether by shutting off the ducts or the glands, this being immaterial from the standpoint of the present invention, as long as the perspiration is shut off, and presumably surface perspiration is shut off from its source comprising the glands and the ducts. This is not to be confused with an absorption phenomenon, whereby the polymer merely absorbs the moisture created by the perspiration, as should immediately be apparent to one skilled in the art.

A topical antiperspirant composition or preparation consisting essentially of an effective antiperspirant amount of a non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming antiperspirant polymer, and a method of reducing perspiration by applying such a composition to the skin of a subject in the area in which it is desired to reduce perspiration, such as the armpits, is disclosed. A waterproofing agent or water-repellant polymer, such as the Ganex polymers disclosed hereinafter, is optionally but preferably and advantageously included in the compositions employed according to the present invention. Normally-employed mineral salts, such as aluminum and zirconium chlorohydrate, may be included in the composition but, since not essential, may be employed in reduced amounts, if present. The composition may take various usual forms,

such as solutions, suspensions, or other liquid forms, dab-
ons, roll-ons, or stick forms, according to the convention
of the art, with stick forms being preferred from the
standpoint of extended and improved effectiveness.
5 Evaporation of non-toxic solvent, in which the polymer may
be dissolved or dispersed, and which is in any case
ordinarily present in the composition, even when in stick
form, leaves a cosmetically-acceptable and usually clear
transparent antiperspirant film which is effective for its
10 intended purpose. When an antiperspirant polymer employed
is relatively incompatible in the vehicle or composition
form employed, due to fragility or the like, the antiper-
spirant polymer may be encapsulated in another polymer, as
by coacervation or other conventional technique, so that
15 the active antiperspirant polymer may be released from its
encapsulated form upon contact when applied under pressure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following Examples are given to illustrate the
compositions or formulations and the method of the present
20 invention, but are not to be construed as limiting.

Various formulas have been developed, each exhibiting
a significant reduction in perspiration due to the occlu-
sive film produced on the under-arms (i.e., armpits) of the
subjects involved in the testing procedure, which among
25 other things has involved a hot room or modified sauna test
study, to evaluate the prototypes and improved modifica-
tions thereof, with improvements in providing a less tacky
film and a more flexible film being among the objectives of
the formulation variations. Reductions in under-arm
30 perspiration have ranged from the approximately 12%

5 reduction in perspiration employing liquid formula FT-5-015, through the 17% reduction in perspiration from the occlusive film produced on the under-arms with the employment of dab-on formula FT-4-001, up through the advanced stick formula FT-8-014B, which produced more than a 34% reduction in perspiration. Maximum perspiration reduction was greater than 50%, as will be seen from the following.

Example 1 Dab-on Antiperspirant Formula - FT-4-001

Preparation Procedure:

- 10 1. Place the alcohol in a pre-weighed beaker containing a stir bar.
2. Start stirring.
3. Add Versatyl-42 slowly so that no accumulation of polymer occurs on the surface.
- 15 4. After all of the Versatyl-42 has been added, continue stirring until the polymer has dissolved.
5. Add the remaining ingredients and stir until the solution is clear.
6. Check for alcohol loss and then dispense.

20	<u>CTFA Name</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	OctylAcrylamide/Acrylates Copolymer	10
	Triclosan	0.1
	Fragrance #31278	0.5
	Isopropyl Alcohol, 99%	<u>89.4</u>
25		100.0

Example 2 Roll-On Antiperspirant - Formula FT-5-015

Preparation Procedure:

Follow the procedure used for FT-4-001. (See Example 1.)

	<u>CTFA Name</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	OctylAcrylamide/Acrylates Copolymer	15
	PPG-10 Methyl Glucose Ether	5
	Triclosan	0.25
5	Fragrance #31278	0.5
	S.D. Alcohol Formula #40	<u>79.25</u>
		100.00

Example 3 Stick Form Antiperspirant - FT-8-014B (aka FT-8-020) (also FT-8-035)

10 Preparation Procedure:

1. Place the SDA-40 in a pre-weighed beaker containing a stir bar.
2. Start stirring.
3. Add Versatyl-42 slowly so that no accumulation of
15 polymer occurs on the surface.
4. After all of the Versatyl-42 has been added, continue stirring until the polymer has dissolved.
5. Add Steareth-2, PVP/Eicosene Copolymer, Stearyl Alcohol, and Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol.
- 20 6. Heat solution to 75°C.
7. Once all waxes have melted, remove from heat and begin stirring.
8. Cool to 55°C while stirring.
9. Add Triclosan and Fragrance and continue stirring until
25 solution is clear.
10. Form into desired shape in suitable mold according to conventional procedure.

		FT-8-020
		<u>% By Weight</u>
	<u>CTFA Name</u>	
	Octylacrylamide/Acrylates Copolymer	10
	Steareth-2	6
5	PVP/Eicosene Copolymer (waterproofer)	13
	Stearyl Alcohol	20
	Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol	10.7
	Triclosan	0.2
	Fragrance #31278	0.5
10	S.D. Alcohol Formula #40	<u>39.6</u>
		100.0

		FT-8-035
		<u>% By Weight</u>
	<u>CTFA Name</u>	
	Octylacrylamide/Acrylates Copolymer	7.5
15	Steareth-2	8.5
	PVP/Eicosene Copolymer (waterproofer)	13
	Stearyl Alcohol	20
	Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol	10.7
	Triclosan	0.2
20	Fragrance #31278	0.5
	S.D. Alcohol Formula #40	<u>39.6</u>
		100.0

25 The ingredients of the foregoing Example 3 were stable
 and perfectly soluble in the alcohol employed when hot and,
 when cooled, solidified rapidly into a stick which was
 topically-acceptable and entirely satisfactory from the
 standpoint of application to the armpit. In place of the
 S.D. Alcohol Formula #40, ordinary ethyl alcohol, denatured
 ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, acetone, or other non-
 30 toxic solvent, such as n-butanol, sec. butanol, isobutanol,
 or n-propanol, may be employed, in which the selected poly-
 mer can be dissolved or dispersed and, if desired, in which

the optional aluminum or zirconium chlorohydrate or other salt may be conveniently dissolved.

Example 4

	<u>FT-8-039</u> - Stick Formula	<u>% By Weight</u>
5	<u>Tradename</u>	
	Ethyl Alcohol, 95%v/v	39.5
	PVP/Eicosene copolymer (waterproofer)	13.0
	Stearyl Alcohol	11.0
	Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol	10.7
10	Sodium Stearate	9.0
	Steareth-2	8.5
	Octylacrylamide/Acrylates copolymer	7.5
	Fragrance	0.5
15	Triclosan	<u>0.3</u>
		100.0

Example 5 - Additional Preparations

The following prototype formulations have been evaluated in hot room studies and exhibited less than 20% sweat reduction:

20	<u>FT-4-027</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	Ethyl Alcohol (special denatured Formula #40)	88.58
	Carboset 525 [™] (Acrylic Copolymer)	5.0
	Versatyl 42 (Octylacrylamide/Acrylates Copolymer)	5.0
	Triethanolamine	0.72
25	Fragrance	0.5
	Irgasan DP-300 (Triclosan)	<u>0.2</u>
		100.0

	<u>FT-4-068</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	Ethyl Alcohol, 95%v/v	89.3
	Carboset 525 [™]	7.25
	Versatyl 42	2.5
5	Fragrance	0.5
	Irgasan DP-300	<u>0.2</u>
		100.0

	<u>FT-5-049</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	Ethyl Alcohol, 95%v/v	79.3
10	Luviflex VBM - 35 [™] (PVP/Acrylates Copolymer)	20.0
	Fragrance	0.5
	Irgasan DP-300	<u>0.2</u>
		100.0

Example 6 - Still Additional Preparations

15 The following prototype formulations are also effective in sweat reduction:

	<u>FT-5-047D</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	Ethyl Alcohol, 95%v/v	52.0
	Stearyl Alcohol	20.0
20	Dermacryl 79 [™] (Acrylates/t-Octylpropenamide Copolymer)	15.0
	Ganex V-220 [™] (PVP/Eicosene Copolymer)	<u>13.0</u>
		100.0

	<u>FT-5-047E</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
25	Ethyl Alcohol, 95%v/v	47.0
	Luviflex VBM-35 [™]	20.0
	Stearyl Alcohol	20.0
	Ganex V-220 (water-repellant polymer)	<u>13.0</u>
		100.0

Example 7 - Other Additional Preparations

The following prototype formulations have also been prepared and are effective in sweat reduction:

	<u>FT-4-013</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
5	Ethyl Alcohol, 95%v/v	74.3
	Stepanhold Extra™ (PVP/Ethyl Methacrylate/ Methacrylic Acid Terpolymer)	25.0
	Fragrance	0.5
10	Irgasan DP-300	<u>0.2</u> 100.0

	<u>FT-4-015</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	Ethyl Alcohol, 95%v/v	79.3
	Gantrez SP-215™ (Ethyl Ester of PVM/MA Copolymer)	20.0
	Fragrance	0.5
15	Irgasan DP-300	<u>0.2</u> 100.0

	<u>FT-4-017</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	Ethyl Alcohol, 95%v/v	79.3
	Ucarset LP-250 (Ethyl Ester of PVM/MA Copolymer)	20.0
20	Fragrance	0.5
	Irgasan DP-300	<u>0.2</u> 100.0

Example 8 - Prototype Examples With Ranges

A. Prototype Dab-on or Spray Antiperspirant Formula

	<u>CTFA Name</u>	<u>% By Weight Range</u>
25	Antiperspirant Polymer, e.g., Alkyl Olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer such as Octylacryl amide or propenamide/acrylates Copolymer	2.5-25
30	(or other perspiration-reducing polymer)	preferably 5-20
	Triclosan (antimicrobial)	0.00-1
	Fragrance	0.00-1

Isopropyl Alcohol (95-99%) or 97.45-78
 specially denatured ethyl alcohol #40 (95%) (polymer
 solvent)

B. Prototype Roll-on Antiperspirant Formula

5	<u>CTFA Name</u>	<u>% By Weight Range</u>
	Antiperspirant Polymer, e.g., Alkyl Olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer such as Octylacryl amide or propenamide/acrylates Copolymer 2.0-25	
10	(or other perspiration-reducing polymer) preferably 5-20	
	PPG-10 Methyl Glucose Ether (moisturizer-emollient)	1-10
	Triclosan (antimicrobial)	0.00-1
	Fragrance	0.00-1
15	Isopropyl Alcohol (95-99%) or specially denatured ethyl alcohol #40 (95%) (polymer solvent)	97-68

C. Prototype Stick Antiperspirant

	<u>CTFA Name</u>	<u>% By Weight Range</u>
20	Antiperspirant Polymer, e.g., Alkyl Olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer such as Octylacryl amide or propenamide/acrylates Copolymer 2-25	
	(or other perspiration-reducing polymer) preferably 5-20	
	Steareth-2 (solubilizer)	2.0-10.0
25	PVP/Linear Alpha-Olefin Copolymer, e.g., PVP/Eicosene Copolymer (or other water-repellent polymer)	5.0-20.0
	Stearyl Alcohol (bodying agent)	5.0-20.0
	Sodium Stearate (bodying agent)	0.0-15.0
30	Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol or Tricontanyl PVP (emollient-plasticizer- cosolvent)	5.0-20.0
	Triclosan (antimicrobial)	0.00-1.0
	Fragrance	0.00-1.0
35	Isopropyl Alcohol (95-99%) or specially denatured ethyl alcohol #40 (95%) (polymer solvent)	80.0-30.0

OVERVIEW OF ANTIPERSPIRANT/DEODORANT STICK OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Polymer Antiperspirant/Deodorant Stick

Non-Aluminum/Zirconium Chlorohydrate Product Rationale

5 General Description:

A creamy-white solid with a firm consistency and packaged in an oval "propel/repel" container with a surface seal.

General Function and Purpose:

To impart to the underarms a film which:

- 10 a. reduces perspiration,
b. helps prevent perspiration odor,
c. and produces a pleasant fragrance.

Composition:

15	Stearyl alcohol	-High melting bodying agent
	Ethyl alcohol	-Polymer solvent
	Acetylated lanolin alcohol	-Emollient-plasticizer and cosolvent
	PVP/linear Alpha-olefin copolymer, e.g., PVP/Eicosene copolymer	-Water-repellant polymer
20	Steareth-2	-Solubilizer
	Alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer, e.g., Octyl-acrylamide/acrylates copolymer	-Perspiration-reducing polymer
25	Fragrance	-Characteristic fragrance
	Triclosan	-Antibacterial agent

30 For best results, the antiperspirant polymer should be occlusive, be water-insoluble and have low water permeability, a high degree of adhesion, be non-toxic, and to at least a limited extent flexible, at least in monomolecular films or films approaching the same and, in the stick form

of antiperspirant, the conventional additional materials are usually of a waxy nature and add plasticity and bulk to the stick form of the antiperspirant product, as is well known in the art.

5 The octylacrylamide/acrylates copolymer advantageously provides the perspiration-reducing polymer of the invention. The PVP/Eicosene water-repellant copolymer improves the effectiveness of the octylacrylamide/acrylates copolymer. Other water-repellant polymers, and especially
10 PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymers, may be used instead of the PVP/Eicosene copolymer, e.g., PVP/hexadecene copolymer, with equivalent results.

Specific Characteristics:

- a. Applies easily with good rub-off.
- 15 b. Effectively reduces perspiration.
- c. Helps prevent bacterial decomposition of perspiration.
- d. Imparts characteristic fragrance to underarms.
- e. Non-irritating to normal skin.

Superiorities:

- 20 a. Non-aluminum/zirconium chlorohydrate antiperspirant.
- b. Effective antiperspirant and deodorant.
- c. Non-irritating to normal skin.
- d. Applies easily.

Suggested Directions for Use:

25 Use daily after bathing.

Remove cap and surface seal and propel stick above lip of container. Apply to entire underarm. Lower stick, replace surface seal, and recap tightly after use to prevent dry-out. If stick surface becomes very dry, scrape off a thin
30 layer before applying.

Warning: Do not apply to broken, irritated, or sensitive skin. If rash or irritation develops, discontinue use. Keep out of reach of children.

Limitations:

- a. Product is tacky until film dries. Talc can be applied to underarms to expedite drying.
- b. Product contains alcohol which can cause stinging on freshly-shaved skin.
- c. Product has a relatively low melting point so should not be exposed to high temperatures.
- d. Product contains alcohol (solvent) which requires tight packaging to prevent excess weight loss and product dry-out.

Pharmacological/Clinical Evaluation (Hot room or modified sauna procedure)

The hotroom or sauna testing procedure was as follows:

Sauna or Hotroom Evaluation

According to the present invention, once a polymer had been established as being non-toxic, skin-safe, to exhibit good adhesion, flexibility, and occlusivity upon preliminary screening, formulations were prepared for preliminary stability and effectiveness testing and were then evaluated according to panelists in a modified sauna evaluation, the sauna being maintained at 100°F. and a 35% relative humidity in accord with procedures submitted to the FDA by the OTC review panel for the evaluation of OTC antiperspirant drug products in August of 1982.

The results of the modified sauna evaluations are reported herein where available.

A. FT-8-020 with 10% Versatyl-42 in a stick base was evaluated in the modified sauna evaluation phase and found to exhibit 30-37% sweat reduction at a 95% confidence level.

FT-8-020 questionnaire results were as follows:
Deodorant protection: Yes - 21 No - 7

Deodorant protection vs. their own: Better - 6
 Same - 13
 Worse - 9

Antiperspirant protection: Yes - 22 No - 6

5 Antiperspirant protection vs. their own: Better - 5
 Same - 14
 Worse - 9

10 B. In view of the favorable results with the foregoing, preparation FT-8-035, a 7.5% Versatyl-42 polymer composition in a stick base (see Example 3), was formulated and tested satisfactorily by observation of the data and subjected to modified sauna testing.

FT-8-035, 7.5% polymer level, exhibited 31-41% sweat reduction at 95% confidence interval.

15 FT-8-035 Questionnaire results:

Deodorant protection: Yes - 25 No - 6

Deodorant protection vs. their own: Better - 6
 Same - 16
 Worse - 9

20 Antiperspirant protection: Yes - 26 No - 5

Antiperspirant protection vs. their own: Better - 6
 Same - 15
 Worse - 10

25 C. In a repeat of the Modified Sauna Evaluation for FT-8-035, 7.5% polymer, it exhibited 41-48% sweat reduction at 95% confidence interval.

FT-8-035 Questionnaire results:

Deodorant protection: Yes - 21 No - 8

30 Deodorant protection vs. their own: Better - 6
 Same - 13
 Worse - 13

Antiperspirant protection: Yes - 22 No - 7

Antiperspirant protection vs. their own: Better - 6
 Same - 13
 Worse - 10

D. A Modified Sauna Evaluation of stick formula FT-8-039 (see Example 4), a modification of FT-8-035 with improved stability, was undertaken and completed. Statistical results with a 95% confidence interval gave sweat reductions with a mean of 45.9, a low of 40.7 and a high of 50.7.

In a Modified Sauna Evaluation for FT-8-037, a currently marketed Stick Antiperspirant, the product exhibited only a 14.2% sweat reduction at a 95% confidence interval.

Example 9 Additional Antiperspirant Formulas - FT-4-032, 4-091, 4-092, 4-093 - with usual antiperspirant active
Preparation Procedure:

1. Place the alcohol in a pre-weighed beaker containing a stir bar.
2. Start stirring.
3. Add Rehydrol II and stir until completely dissolved.
4. Add polymer slowly and continue stirring until the solution is clear.
5. Add the remaining materials and stir until the solution is clear.
6. Check for alcohol loss and then dispense.

a. FT-4-032A

<u>Trade Name</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
Versatyl-42	5.00
Rehydrol II or Al or Zr chlorohydrate	5.00
Irgasan DP-300	0.20
#31278 Fragrance	0.50
S.D. Alcohol Formula #40	89.30
	100.00

b. FT-4-091

	<u>Trade Name</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	Luviflex VBM-35 (50% polymer in EtoH)	10.00
	Rehydrol II	10.00
5	Irgasan DP-300	0.20
	#31278 Fragrance	0.50
	S.D. Alcohol Formula #40	<u>79.30</u>
		100.00

c. FT-4-092

	<u>Trade Name</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	Luviflex VBM-35 (50% polymer in EtoH)	10.00
	Rehydrol II	15.00
10	S.D. Alcohol Formula #40	<u>75.00</u>
		100.00

d. FT-4-093

	<u>Trade Name</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	Luviflex VBM-35 (50% polymer in EtoH)	10.00
	Rehydrol II	5.00
	Irgasan DP-300	0.20
20	#31278 Fragrance	0.50
	S.D. Alcohol Formula #40	<u>84.30</u>
		100.00

25 Since an evaluation of our prototype testing, conducted at a well-recognized testing facility, confirmed our findings of validity and reliability, we have continued to utilize our modified Sauna test procedure using approximately 12 panelists (1/3 the size of our earlier panels).

Example 10 - Antiperspirant Study #999-064

	<u>Phase 16 Prototype FT-9-025 (stick form)</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
30	Ethyl Alcohol, 95%v/v	39.5
	Dermacryl 79 (Acrylates//t-Octylpropenamide Copolymer)	7.5
	Irgasan DP-300	0.3

	Fragrance	0.5
	Steareth 2	8.5
	Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol	10.7
	Stearyl Alcohol	11.0
5	Sodium Stearate	9.0
	PUP/Eicosene Copolymer (water-repellant polymer)	<u>13.0</u>
		100.00

10 Stick FT-9-025 Modified Sauna results were statistical reductions in perspiration of a low of 26.5% to a high of 39.1% with a mean of 33.1% and a median of 23.8% at a 95% confidence level.

Example 11 - Antiperspirant Study #999-064

	<u>Phase 16A Prototype FT-9-026 (stick form)</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
15	Ethyl Alcohol, 95% v/v	39.5
	Amphomer LV-71 (Octylacrylamide/Acrylates/Butylaminoethyl Methacrylate Copolymer)	7.5
	Irgasan DP-300	0.3
	Fragrance	0.5
20	Steareth 2	8.5
	Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol	10.7
	Stearyl Alcohol	11.0
	Sodium Stearate	9.0
25	PUP/Eicosene Copolymer (water-repellant polymer)	<u>13.0</u>
		100.0

30 Stick FT-9-026 Modified Sauna results with 12 panelists gave reductions in perspiration between a low of 8.7% and a high of 29%, with a mean of 19.5% and a median of 15.4%. Questionnaires resulted in 11 qualifying test panelists indicating that the test product was an effective antiperspirant with 4 rating better, 6 same, and 2 worse than their own product.

Example 12 - Antiperspirant Study #999-064

	<u>Phase 16B Prototype FT-9-027 (stick form)</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
	Ethyl Alcohol, 95% v/v	39.5
5	Amphomer (Octylacrylamide/Acrylates/ Butylaminoethyl Methacrylate Copolymer)	7.5
	Irgasan DP-300	0.3
	Fragrance	0.5
	Steareth 2	8.5
	Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol	10.7
10	Stearyl Alcohol	11.0
	Sodium Stearate	9.0
	PUP/Eicosene Copolymer (water-repellantpolymer)	<u>13.0</u>
		100.0

15 Stick FT-9-027 Modified Sauna results gave statistical
reductions in perspiration between a low of 18.3% and a
high of 32.7% with a mean of 25.8% and a median of 25.3% at
a 95% confidence level.

Example 13 - Antiperspirant Study #999-064

	<u>Phase 16C Prototype FT-9-029 (stick form)</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
20	Ethyl Alcohol, 95% v/v	32.0
	Advantage CP, 50% (Copolymer of vinyl acetate, butyl maleate and isobornyl acrylate)	15.0
	Irgasan DP-300	0.3
	Fragrance	0.45
25	Steareth 2	8.5
	Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol	10.7
	Stearyl Alcohol	11.0
	Sodium Stearate	7.0
	PUP/Eicosene (water-repellant polymer)	10.0
30	Carbomer 1342 (Acrylic Acid Copolymer)	0.05
	Glyceryl hydroxystearate	<u>5.0</u>
		100.0

The data was analyzed by Analysis of Covariance. The resulting confidence limits are:

95% confidence interval for treated rate/control rate

Lower limit: 17.2%

Mean: 21.5%

Upper limit: 25.6%

Therefore, Median Sweat Reduction was 20.6%.

Carbomer 1342 or similar polymer may advantageously be employed as a stabilizer to minimize syneresis or bleeding of fluid from within a solid stick form of the antiperspirant composition as presented in this Example 13 or other stick formulations.

Example 14 - Antiperspirant Study #999-064

Phase 16D Prototype FT-9-030 (stick form)

By Weight

15	Ethyl Alcohol, 95% v/v	39.5
	Carboset 525 (Acrylic-acrylate copolymer)	2.5
	Amphomer LV-71 (Octylacrylamide/Acrylates/ Butylaminoethyl Methacrylate Copolymer)	7.5
	Irgasan DP-300	0.3
20	Fragrance	0.5
	Steareth 2	8.5
	Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol	10.7
	Stearyl Alcohol	8.5
	Sodium Stearate	9.0
25	PUP/Eicosene Copolymer (water-repellant polymer)	<u>13.0</u>
		100.0

The data was analyzed by Analysis of Covariance. The resulting confidence limits are:

95% confidence interval for treated rate/control rate

Lower limit: 29.9%

Mean : 35.6%

Upper limit: 40.9%

Therefore, Median Sweat Reduction was 34.1%

Preferred Polymers and Polymers Evaluated:

	<u>Trade Name</u>	<u>CTFA Designation</u>
	Versatyl 42	Octylacrylamide/Acrylates Copolymer
5	Amphomer	Octylacrylamide/Acrylates/Butyl-aminoethyl Methacrylate Copolymer
	Luviflex VBM - 35	PVP/Acrylates Copolymer
10	Amphomer LV-71	Octylacrylamide/Acrylate Copolymer (CTFA name: Same as Amphomer)
	Dermacryl-79	Acrylates/t-Octylpropenamide Copolymer
	Resyn 28-1310	Vinyl Acetate/Crotonic Acid Copolymer
15	Resyn 28-2913	Vinyl Acetate/Crotonic Acid/Vinyl Neodecanoate Copolymer
	Resyn 28-2930	" " " "
	Versacryl-40	Octylacrylamide/Acrylates Copolymer
20	Ucarset LP-250	Ethyl Ester of PVM/MA Copolymer
	Ganex V-516	PVP/Hexadecene Copolymer
	Ganex V-216	" " " " (waterproofer) (Av. MW ca. 7,300)
25	Ganex V-220	PVP/Eicosene Copolymer (waterproofer) (Av. MW ca. 8,600)
	Gantrez ES-225	Ethyl Ester of PVM/MA Copolymer
	Gantrez ES-425	Butyl Ester of PVM/MA Copolymer
	Gantrez SP-215	Monoethyl Ester of (Methyl Vinyl Ether/Maleic Acid)

	Stepanhold Extra	PVP / Ethyl Methacrylate/Methacrylic Acid Terpolymer
	Carboset 525	Acrylic/Acrylate Copolymer
	Luviflex VMB-35	PVP/Acrylates Copolymer
5	Ganex P-904	Butylated PVP
	Ganex WP-660	2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Ethenyl-Polymer with 1-Triacontene
	Gantrez AD-119	PVP/MA Copolymer
10	Gantex MS-955	2-Butenedioic Acid (2); Polymer with Methoxyethene Calcium, Sodium Salt
	PVP/VA E-335	PVP/VA Copolymer
	PVP/VA E-635	PVP/VA Copolymer
	PVP/VA E-735	PVP/VA Copolymer
15	ADVANTAGE CP	Vinyl acetate, butyl maleate, and isobornyl acrylate
	Carbomer 1342	Acrylic acid copolymer

FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCTS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED BY
TRADE NAME OR CTFA DESIGNATION OR OTHERWISE, WHERE AVAIL-
ABLE

If carboxyl-containing polymers are employed, and it is desired to neutralize the same, this may conveniently be done without essentially interfering with water-insolubility by the employment of a long-chain fatty acid amine such as stearyl amine, stearyl dimethylamine, dimethyl hydrogenated tallow amine, or the like.

Versatyl-42[™] (28-4942) (Synonym Number: 78-6342) (National Starch): Octylacrylamide/acrylates Copolymer - carboxyl-containing polymer formed from octylacrylamide and two or more monomers consisting of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, or any of their simple esters, otherwise

known as Resyn 26-4045 (National Starch) and Amphomer LV-71[™] (National Starch). Used without neutralization. Water insoluble. Alcohol soluble. Hard but flexible films. (Broader definition in USP 4,315,910)

5 Amphomer[™] (28-4910) (National Starch): Amphoteric acrylic polymer. Relatively inflexible. Easy sprayability. Soluble in anhydrous ethanol and isopropanol. Actually: Octylacrylamide/Acrylates/Butylaminoethyl Methacrylate Copolymer resin containing carboxyl groups.

10 S.D. Alcohol 40: Ethyl alcohol, denatured, formula 40-2, commodity item.

 Fragrance 32178: Exclusive formula like many others; composition unimportant; many fragrances are equivalent and can be employed.

15 Triclosan (Irgasan DP 300[™] - Ciba-Geigy): 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenylether-broad spectrum antimicrobial agent.

 Steareth-2: Polyoxyethylene (2) stearyl ether (Brij 72[™] - ICI Americas Inc.).

20 Ganex V[™] (GAF) Polymers: Alkylated vinyl pyrrolidone and alpha-olefin linear copolymers.

 Cetyl Acetate/Acetylated Lanolin Alcohol (Acetulan[™] - Amerchol): Lipophilic emollient fluid (oil) - Nontacky lubricant assists in spreading.

25 Luviflex VMB-35[™] (BASF): Copolymer of vinyl pyrrolidone, t-butyl acrylate, and methacrylic acid.

 Dermacryl - 79[™] (National Starch): Water-insoluble acrylates/t-octylpropenamide copolymer containing carboxyl groups. Soluble in ethanol and isopropanol, may be neutralized with long-chain amines such as stearyl dimethylamine to enhance oil solubility and water-repellency. Produces relatively hard films.

30

Resyn 28-1310[™] (National Starch): Carboxyl-containing vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer, soluble in ethanol. Films are flexible and water insoluble.

5 Resyn 28-2913[™]: Carboxyl-containing vinyl acetate/crotonic acid/vinyl neodecanoate terpolymer. Especially suitable for sprays. If neutralized with long-chain amines, polymer becomes more flexible and water-insoluble.

Resyn 28-2930[™] (National Starch): Same as Resyn 28-2913[™] (National Starch).

10 Versacryl-40[™] (National Starch): Carboxyl-containing octylacrylamide/acrylates copolymer.

Ucarset LP-250[™] (Amerchol): Ethyl monoester of poly(methyl-vinylether/maleic acid). Hydrophobic neutralizers such as dimethyl hydrogenated tallow amine improve hydrocarbon tolerance and water-insolubility.

15 Ganex[™] (GAF): series of copolymers of vinyl pyrrolidone and long-chain alpha-olefins or copolymers of poly(vinyl pyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate).

20 Gantrez ES[™] (GAF): Anionic copolymers being monoalkyl esters of poly(methyl-vinylether/maleic acid).

Stepanhold Extra[™] (Stepan Company): Polyvinyl pyrrolidone/ethyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid terpolymer.

Carboset 525[™] (BF Goodrich): Acrylic copolymer.

25 Rehydrol II[™] (Reheis): Aluminum chlorohydrate composition. CTFA designation Aluminum Chlorohydrate PG. Propylene glycol composition of aluminum chlorohydrate which is soluble and stable in anhydrous alcohol.

30 ADVANTAGE CP[™] (ISP Technologies, Inc.): Copolymer of vinyl acetate, butyl maleate, and isobornyl acrylate in ethanol; acid number 170-190; percent solids 48-52; K-value 33-39; color (VCS) two maximum, appearance at 25°C, clear to pale yellow solution in ethanol.

5 Carbomer 1342 - Acrylic acid copolymer, carboxy polymethylene, also Carbopol 1342-carboxy vinyl polymer. A vinyl polymer with active carboxyl groups, C and E News 36, 64 (September 29, 1958). From B. F. Goodrich. Another acrylic copolymer used as thickening agent.

Possible Additional Antiperspirant Active Additives

10 In addition to the essential ingredients of the present invention, as previously defined, may be included the usual aluminum chlorohydrate, aluminum dichlorohydrate, aluminum sesquichlorohydrate, aluminum zirconium trichlorohydrate, aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrate, aluminum zirconium pentachlorohydrate, aluminum zirconium octa-
15 chlorohydrate, aluminum chloride, aluminum sulfate buffered, and so on, all in amounts which are now generally recognized as safe and effective or which will be, at the time of use, generally recognized as safe and effective, and in the foregoing listings of antiperspirant additives
20 which can possibly be used, but in reduced amounts, are included the complexes with propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol as well as complexes with glycine, all as already well-known in the art and as is the subject of a monograph or directive, for example, directing that the
25 aluminum chlorohydrate may be used at a concentration of 25% or less, and that the ratio range of aluminum to chlorine may be 2.1 down to but not including 1.9:1, all of which is so well recognized in the art as not to require further discussion here.

30 * * * * *

It is accordingly seen from the foregoing that the present invention provides a highly desirable and advantageous topical antiperspirant composition or preparation consisting essentially of an effective antiperspirant

amount of a non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming antiperspirant polymer, and a method of reducing perspiration by applying such a composition to the skin of a subject in the area in which it is desired to reduce perspiration. The presence of a water-repellant or waterproofing polymer, in addition to the antiperspirant polymer, is optional but preferable and advantageous. Normally-employed mineral salts, such as aluminum and zirconium chlorohydrate, may be included in the composition but, since not essential, may be employed in reduced amounts, if present. The composition may take various usual forms, such as solutions, suspensions, or other liquid forms, dab-ons, roll-ons, or stick forms, according to the convention of the art, with stick forms being preferred from the standpoint of extended and improved effectiveness. Evaporation of non-toxic solvent, in which the polymer may be dissolved or dispersed, leaves a cosmetically-acceptable and usually clear transparent antiperspirant film which is effective for its intended purpose.

It is to be understood that the present invention is not to be limited to the exact compounds, compositions, procedures, or formulations disclosed, as numerous modifications and changes therein will immediately become apparent to one skilled in the art to which this invention pertains, wherefore the present invention is to be understood as limited only by the full scope which can be legally accorded to the appended claims.

I CLAIM:

- 1 -

A topical antiperspirant composition consisting essentially of an effective amount of a non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming antiperspirant polymer in a topically-acceptable non-toxic medium.

- 2 -

A composition of Claim 1, wherein the polymer is in solution or dispersion in said medium.

- 3 -

A composition of Claim 1, wherein the medium is a non-toxic topically-acceptable medium which acts as solvent for the polymer and which evaporates after application to leave a film of the polymer.

- 4 -

A composition of Claim 2, wherein the polymer is dissolved or dispersed in a non-toxic topically-acceptable alcohol or ketone.

- 5 -

A composition of Claim 1, wherein the medium is selected from a lower-aliphatic alcohol and a lower-aliphatic ketone.

- 6 -

A composition of Claim 5, wherein the medium is selected from the group consisting of ethyl alcohol,

isopropyl alcohol, n-propanol, n-butanol, sec. butanol, isobutanol, and acetone.

- 7 -

A composition of Claim 1, wherein the composition includes a topically-acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient.

- 8 -

A composition of Claim 7, wherein the composition comprises a vinyl or acrylic copolymer and is in liquid, roll-on, stick form, or dab-on form.

- 9 -

A composition of Claim 1, wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or in combination with a water-repellant polymer.

- 10 -

A composition of Claim 9, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a water-repellant polymer.

- 11 -

A composition of Claim 1, wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 12 -

A composition of Claim 11, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 13 -

A composition of Claim 11, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamides/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 14 -

A composition of Claim 1, wherein the polymer comprises between about 5% and about 40% by weight.

- 15 -

A composition of Claim 8 or 14, wherein the polymer comprises between about 5% and about 40% by weight, bodying agent between about 5% and about 35% by weight, emollient-plasticizer-cosolvent between about 5% and about 25% by weight, and solvent for the polymer between about 30% and about 80% by weight.

- 16 -

A composition of Claim 15, wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 17 -

A composition of Claim 15, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 18 -

A composition of Claim 17, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamides/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/Eicosene copolymer.

- 19 -

A composition of Claim 1, wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a waterproofing agent.

- 20 -

A composition of Claim 19, wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates

copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 21 -

A composition of Claim 15, wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/Eicosene copolymer.

- 22 -

A method of topically reducing perspiration in a subject consisting essentially of the step of topically applying to the skin of the subject in the area in which it is desired to reduce perspiration a topical antiperspirant composition consisting essentially of an effective amount of a non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming antiperspirant polymer in a topically-acceptable non-toxic medium.

- 23 -

A method of Claim 22, wherein the composition applied to the skin of the subject comprises the polymer plus a non-toxic topically-acceptable medium which acts as solvent for the polymer and wherein after application the solvent is evaporated to leave a film of the polymer.

- 24 -

A method of Claim 22, wherein the polymer is in solution or dispersion in said medium.

- 25 -

A method of Claim 22, wherein the medium is a non-toxic topically-acceptable medium which acts as solvent for the polymer and which evaporates after application to leave a film of the polymer.

- 26 -

A method of Claim 24, wherein the polymer is dissolved or dispersed in a non-toxic topically-acceptable alcohol or ketone.

- 27 -

A method of Claim 22, wherein the medium is selected from a lower-aliphatic alcohol and a lower-aliphatic ketone.

- 28 -

A method of Claim 27, wherein the medium is selected from the group consisting of ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, n-propanol, n-butanol, sec. butanol, isobutanol, and acetone.

- 29 -

A method of Claim 22, wherein the composition includes a topically-acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient.

- 30 -

A method of Claim 29, wherein the composition comprises a vinyl or acrylic copolymer and is in liquid, roll-on, stick form, or dab-on form.

- 31 -

A method of Claim 22, wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or in combination with a water-repellant polymer.

- 32 -

A method of Claim 31, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a water-repellant polymer.

- 33 -

A method of Claim 22, wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 34 -

A method of Claim 33, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 35 -

A method of Claim 33, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamides/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 36 -

A method of Claim 22, wherein the polymer comprises between about 5% and about 40% by weight.

- 37 -

A method of Claim 29 or 36, wherein the polymer comprises between about 5% and about 40% by weight, bodying agent between about 5% and about 35% by weight, emollient-plasticizer-cosolvent between about 5% and about 25% by weight, and solvent for the polymer between about 30% and about 80% by weight.

- 38 -

A method of Claim 37, wherein the polymer comprises an alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 39 -

A method of Claim 37, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamide or propenamide/acrylates copolymer alone or with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 40 -

A method of Claim 39, wherein the polymer comprises an octylacrylamides/acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/Eicosene copolymer.

- 41 -

A method of Claim 22, wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a waterproofing agent.

- 42 -

A method of Claim 41, wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/linear alpha-olefin copolymer.

- 43 -

A method of Claim 37, wherein the polymer comprises a vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylates copolymer alone or in combination with a PVP/Eicosene copolymer.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US93/04792

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :A61K 7/42,7/44

US CL :424/059,060

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) /

U.S. : 424/059,060

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US,A, 4,650,670 (CALLINGHAM ET AL) 17 MARCH 1987, SEE COL. 5, LINES 44-55.	1-43
X	US,A, 4,673,571 (MAHIEU ET AL) 16 JUNE 1987, SEE COL 4, LINES 1-17.	1-43
X	US,A, 4,764,365 (BOOTHE ET AL) 16 AUGUST 1988, SEE COL. 2, LINES 30-68 AND COL.3, LINES 1-7.	1-43
X	US,A, 5,025,004 (WU ET AL) 18 JUNE 1991, SEE COL. 10, LINES 1-12.	1-43
X	US,A, 5,039,516 (GOODMAN ET AL) 13 AUGUST 1991, COL. 11, LINES 40-65.	1-43

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance "E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "A" document member of the same patent family	
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

01 OCTOBER 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

01 NOV 1993

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB95/00800 (22) International Filing Date: 6 April 1995 (06.04.95) (30) Priority Data: 9406854.1 7 April 1994 (07.04.94) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE GILLETTE COMPANY [US/US]; Prudential Tower Building, Boston, MA 02199 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CAUSTON, Brian, Edward [GB/GB]; 10, Church Road, Aldermaston, Reading, Berkshire RG7 4LT (GB). BAINES, Frederick, Charles [GB/GB]; 14 Yew Tree Close, Eaton Bray, Dunstable, Bedfordshire LU6 2ED (GB). (74) Agent: WAIN, Christopher, Paul; A.A. Thornton & Co., Northumberland House, 303-306 High Holborn, London WC1V 7LE (GB).		(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: FILM FORMING ANTIPERSPIRANT POLYMERS (57) Abstract Novel film-forming polymers having a carbon backbone and pendant groups containing quaternised nitrogen atoms, at least one substituent on the quaternised nitrogen being hydrophobic and containing at least 8 carbon atoms, have antiperspirant properties. For use as antiperspirants, they are dissolved or suspended in a non-aqueous carrier with a small amount of water.		

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- 1 -

FILM FORMING ANTIPERSPIRANT POLYMERS

This invention relates to certain film-forming polymers and to their use as antiperspirants.

It has been known for many years to use basic aluminium chloride (ACH) as an antiperspirant material, and products containing it are commonly available for example as aerosols, sticks, roll-ons, gels and creams. Whilst ACH is a very effective antiperspirant, it has some drawbacks and there is concern generally as to the desirability of using aluminium-containing materials for this purpose.

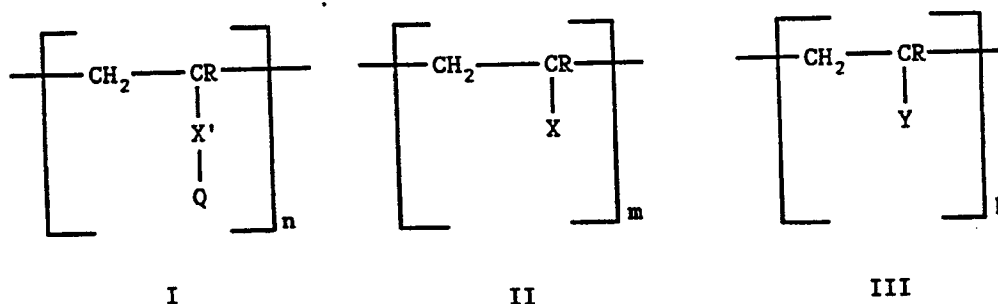
WO 93/24105 describes topical antiperspirant compositions consisting essentially of an effective antiperspirant amount of a non-toxic water-insoluble occlusive film-forming polymer. Among the preferred polymers are alkyl olefinic acid amide/olefinic acid or ester copolymers, alone or in combination with a PVP-linear alpha-olefin copolymer or other water-repellent polymer. These compositions are said to function as antiperspirants by the formation of a water-insoluble occlusive film on the skin, which reduces under-arm perspiration. They are described for use with ACH or alone.

There have been many proposals in the past to apply film-forming polymers to the skin for various purposes. The achievement of good antiperspirancy in this way has, however, proved very difficult. Not only is the quality of antiperspirancy difficult to find, but it is also difficult to overcome the important problem of providing adequate substantivity of the polymer towards the skin so that it remains in place in use.

- 2 -

We have now devised some film-forming polymers which are novel per se and which can provide excellent substantivity when applied topically to the skin, and additionally provide good antiperspirancy.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a film-forming polymer comprising units of the formulae:



wherein

X is a group which can be directly quaternised by reaction with an amine, or itself comprises a quaternisable nitrogen atom;

X¹-Q is quaternised X, where Q is the quaternised nitrogen group and X¹ may be non-existent;

Q has at least one quaternised nitrogen atom having at least one substituent thereon which is hydrophobic and contains at least 8 carbon atoms;

Y is any atom or group which cannot be directly quaternised and does not comprise a quaternisable nitrogen atom;

R is hydrogen or alkyl (the alkyl preferably being C₁ to C₆);

m and p can each be 0 or an integer;

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(n+m+p) is from 20 to 2000, preferably 20 to 1000;
n/(n+m+p)% is from 1% to 100% preferably 25% to 100%;
and wherein the polymer can contain two or more different
units of formula I, formula II and/or formula III.

These polymers are useful as antiperspirants, and the invention also includes an antiperspirant composition which comprises, as the main or only active antiperspirant ingredient, a film-forming polymer of the invention and a cosmetically acceptable non-aqueous carrier therefor which may be in admixture with a minor amount of water.

In the compositions of the invention, X is a group which either contains a quaternisable nitrogen atom, or which can be directly quaternised by reaction with an amine. The amine(s) can itself be in quaternised form if desired.

The compositions of the invention can contain a small amount (i.e. usually less than 5% by weight) of an aluminium antiperspirant, but in general the presence of aluminium antiperspirants reduces the efficacy of the compositions and we prefer the compositions to be substantially free from aluminium. The compositions can be formulated into aerosol, solid stick, roll-on, gel or cream formulations, for example.

European patent specification no. 0141269 describes certain polyvinyl alcohol polymers having oxylinked pendant quaternary ammonium or tertiary amine groups, as aids in reducing moisture loss when applied to skin as conditioning lotions or ointments in cosmetic and pharmaceutical formulations. In general, moisture loss polymers of this type function by forming a thin film on the surface of the skin. This film reduces transepidermal loss of moisture. However, this is a different effect from the antiperspirancy function of ACH. An antiperspirant functions to stop or significantly reduce the aqueous discharge from sweat ducts, and this is two or more orders of magnitude greater than transepidermal moisture loss. Thus, film-forming polymers known for use in reducing

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transepidermal loss cannot be expected simultaneously to provide any significant antiperspirant effect. In EP-A-0141269, the polyvinyl alcohol derivatives are used in amounts from 0.5 - 5% by weight of antiperspirant compositions containing conventional amounts of ACH, one example being 4% of the polymer in a composition containing 57% Al Zr tetrachloro-hydrate-Gly Rezol 36G (Reheis). This is quite different from the compositions of the present invention where amounts of ACH greater than about 5% tend to cause a reduction of antiperspirant efficacy.

Further, the polyvinyl alcohol polymers described in EP-A-0141269 are soluble or dispersible in water so that they will function to reduce transepidermal loss and be compatible with conventional aqueous-based cosmetic and personal care products. In contrast, the polymers used in the present invention are hardly soluble or dispersible in water at all, and require an alcoholic or other non-aqueous solvent carrier. Indeed, dispersions are unstable in the presence of significant amounts of water.

In the polymers of the invention, it is important that the quaternary nitrogen atoms have a hydrophobic substituent of relatively large size, i.e. at least C₈. The effect of this hydrophobic substituent is to cause the polymer to change shape in the presence of any water which will be present during use of the polymer as an antiperspirant. It is believed that the change of shape is such as to express the ionic groups and this significantly improves the substantivity towards human skin. The polymers of the invention thus have good substantivity and also show a marked antiperspirant effect.

A preferred substituent for the quaternary nitrogen group is a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbyl group containing from 8 to 24 carbon atoms. Possible substituents include, for example, halogen, amino, nitrate, hydroxyl or aryl substituents. More preferably, the hydrocarbyl group is a linear saturated group, most

- 5 -

preferably an alkyl group, especially of 12 to 18 carbon atoms, e.g. dodecyl or stearyl. It is to be understood that by "antiperspirant" we mean a substance which when applied to the skin as an antiperspirant reduces wetness by at least 20%. (Federal Register, October 10th 1978 (43 FR 46694) and Federal Register, August 20th 1982 (162 FR 36492).)

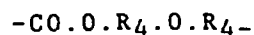
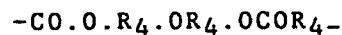
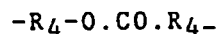
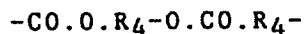
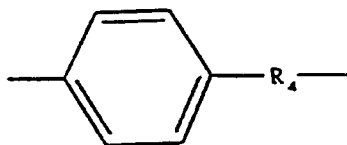
Conventionally, antiperspirants are usually formulated as roll-ons, sticks, aerosols, gels or creams. For the manufacture of these formulations, it is preferred in general that the active antiperspirant be in solution. Alternatively, a dispersion can be used provided it is relatively stable. Since the film-forming polymers used in the present invention are generally not soluble in water, they are dissolved or dispersed in a non-aqueous cosmetically acceptable carrier. The amount of film-forming polymer is generally from 1% to 20% by weight, preferably from 6% to 10% by weight. Examples of suitable carriers include alcohols such as ethanol, glycols such as propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, butylene glycol, triols such as glycerol, propylene carbonate and volatile silicones including, for example, cyclic silicones, linear silicones and low molecular weight dimethicones. Some water can be included provided that the composition remains as a solution or is a stable dispersion. The addition of too much water will destabilise the dispersions. The amount of water which can be tolerated varies from polymer to polymer and with the non-aqueous carrier, and may be as little as 1% up to amounts of 30% or more. It will, however, always be less than the amount of non-aqueous carrier, i.e. it is present in minor amount relative thereto. In any particular case, routine trials will indicate the limits. It is preferred that, in the final formulation, some water be present.

In the case of dispersions of the invention, it is preferred that the disperse phase be from 5 to 10 micrometres in size.

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The precise choice of film-forming polymer is not critical. Among the preferred polymers are those wherein, in the units of formula I, X^1 is an alkylene carbonyl oxy group, a carbonyl oxyalkylene group, or an arylene or aralkylene group. Preferably, X^1 has the formula $-O.CO.CH_2-$ (the oxygen being attached to the $-CR-$ group) and R is hydrogen or methyl; or X^1 is a carbonyloxyethylene-oxyethylene group (the carbon being attached to the $-CR-$ group) and R is methyl; or X^1 is a benzyl group (the benzyl $-CH_2$ being attached to Q) and the R is hydrogen. These polymers can be variously derived from, for example, polyvinylalcohol, haloalkyl polystyrenes and polyhydroxyalkyl methacrylates. Halogens can be introduced into hydroxy side-chains using chloroacetate, and the halogen then quaternised.

Other preferred values for X^1 in the formula I units are:



- 7 -

wherein each R_4 is independently an alkylene group.

Preferably, R_4 is an alkylene group of up to 6 carbon atoms, most preferably methylene or ethylene.

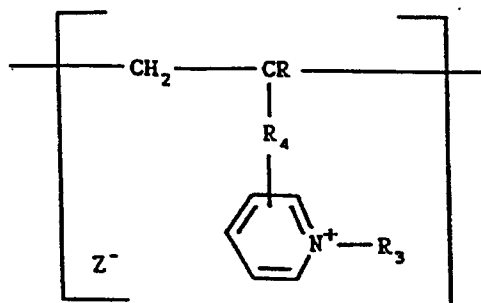
Film-forming polymers of the invention with values of X^- defined above can be made from many known polymers, including, for example, polyacrylamide, poly(haloalkylacrylate), poly(acryloyl chloride), chloromethylpolystyrene, poly(hydroxyalkyl methacrylate), polysaccharide, poly(allyl alcohol), poly(N-methylol acrylamide), poly(alkylacrylate), poly(alkylmethacrylate) and poly(glycidyl methacrylate). The side chains of these known polymers can be converted to X^1-Q side chains of the present invention in various ways, as will be clear to those skilled in the art. For example:

- (a) the Mannich reaction can be used to quaternise the amido NH_2 group of polyacrylamide.
- (b) those known polymers with halogen in the side chain can be quaternised directly by reaction with an amine.
- (c) those polymers with a hydroxyl (or epoxide) group in the side chain can be converted to the chloroacetate (or an equivalent halocarboxylate) derivative which can then be quaternised.
- (d) those polymers with a carboxyl ester group can be transesterified with, for example, a glycol and then treated as in (c). These procedures are merely examples.

The polymers of the invention can also, of course, be made from known polymers which have at least one quaternisable nitrogen atom present in a side chain. Such known polymers include, for example, polyvinyl pyridine, polyimidazoline and polyvinyl imidazole. Polymers of the invention include:

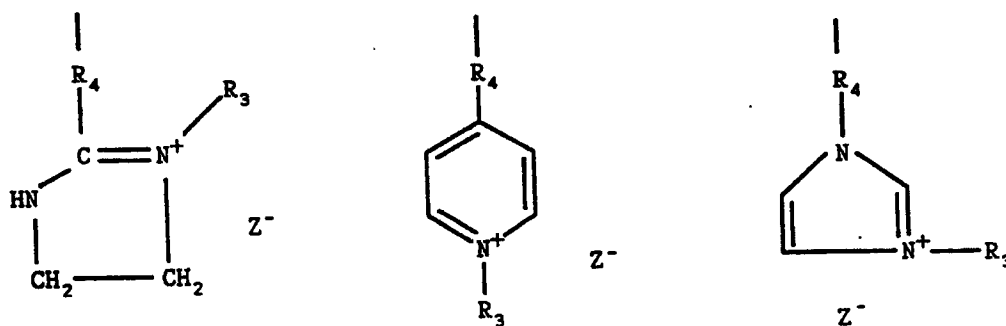
- (i) those which contain formula I units of formula

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wherein R is hydrogen or an alkyl group, R_4 is a single bond or an alkylene group, R_3 is hydrophobic and contains at least 8 carbon atoms, and Z^- is an anion.

(ii) those wherein, in the units of formula I, X^1-Q is selected from



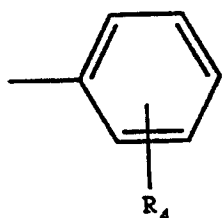
wherein R_4 is a single bond or an alkylene group, R_3 is hydrophobic and contains at least 8 carbon atoms, and Z^- is an anion.

Among the preferred polymers of the invention are those which comprise units of formula II wherein X is selected from

- 9 -

-Hal ; -R₄Hal ; -O.CO.R₄.Hal

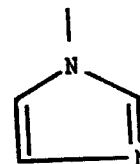
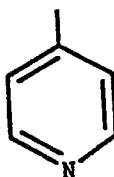
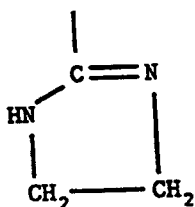
CO.O.R₄.Hal ; -CO.Hal ;



CO.O.R₄.OCOR₄Hal ;

CO.NH.O.CO.R₄Hal ;

CO.O.R₄.O.CO.R₄.Hal ;



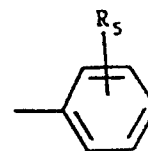
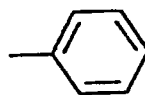
wherein R₄ is an alkylene group, and Hal is a halogen, preferably chlorine or bromine.

Preferably, R₄ contains from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and is most preferably methylene or ethylene.

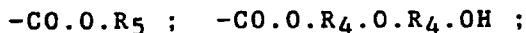
In the polymers of the invention, m and p can each independently be zero. Normally, neither m nor p will be zero. When p is not zero, preferred units of formula III include those wherein Y is selected from

-H; -OH; -CONH₂ ; -CO.O.R₄.OH ;

-R₄OH ; -CONHR₄OH ;



- 10 -



wherein R_4 is an alkylene group and R_5 is an alkyl group.

Preferably, R_4 and R_5 will both contain from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and most preferably R_4 is methylene or ethylene.

In the quaternised polymers of the invention, the quaternary nitrogen atoms have one long chain substituent i.e. one substituent having 8 or more, preferably 8 to 25, carbon atoms. Any hydrocarbyl group having from 8 or more carbon atoms can be used. Among the preferred such substituents are C_{12} (dodecyl), C_{16} (hexadecyl) and C_{18} (stearyl) but other substituents may be employed, for example alkylaryl radicals. The preferred R_1 and R_2 substituents are hydrocarbyl, eg. alkyl groups, having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms. Methyl groups are preferred, but they may themselves carry substituents as desired. Among the possible substituents on the hydrocarbyl groups are halide, amino, nitro, hydroxyl or aryl, for example.

However, regardless of which particular values for the three substituents on the nitrogen are chosen, it is important that together they have a hydrophobicity to promote the substantivity of the polymer as previously described. The substantivity to skin can be impaired if the substituents are so bulky as to cause steric hindrance to the quaternary ammonium ion. Generally, two of the groups will be small relative to the main hydrophobic group of at least 8 carbon atoms.

The quaternised nitrogen atoms may be attached directly to the polymeric backbone but usually instead are attached to a side chain extending from the backbone. In order to promote the formation and stability of the quaternary ammonium groups, the side chain will preferably include some electron withdrawing atoms or groups. Thus, as described above, the side chains can be formed from halocarboxylates, eg. haloacetates, by substituting the

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quaternised nitrogen at the halogen position. Other halogenated side chains may also be employed to make the quaternised compounds, for example p-chloromethylphenyl units.

The side chain can also be a tertiary aromatic amine, for example 2-pyridyl or 4-pyridyl, or an aliphatic amine, for example dialkylaminoethyl ester and the quaternary formed by using haloalkyls.

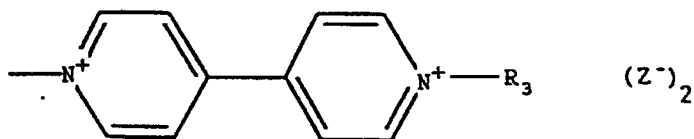
The side chain can be any alcohol or ester, the quaternary being added either by the use of base or Lewis acid catalysis of a ring opening addition by a quaternised epoxy or transesterification of a trialkyl oxy-ammonium halide catalysed by a transition metal catalyst.

The nature of the carbon chain backbone of the polymer is not critical provided that it does not contain substituents antagonistic to the intended use of the polyquat. One highly preferred material is polyvinyl alcohol to which side chains can be attached via the pendant OH groups.

In the film-forming polymers of the invention, Q is preferably selected from:

- (a) $-NR_1R_2R_3Z^-$, where R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and are each a C_1 to C_8 substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbyl group, R_3 is a C_8 to C_{25} substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbyl group, and Z^- is an anion;

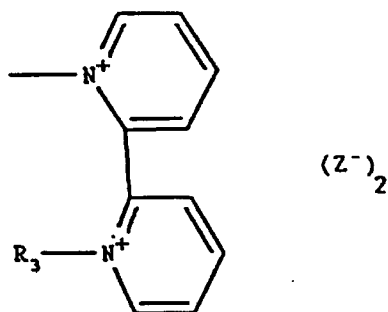
(b)



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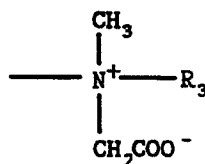
where R_3 and each Z^- are independently as defined in (a) above:

(c)



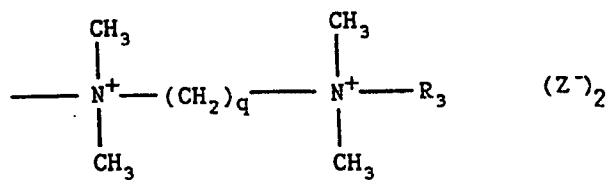
where R_3 and each Z^- are independently as defined in (a) above:

(d)



where R_3 is as defined in (a) above:

(e)



where R_3 and each Z^- are independently as defined in (a) above and q is from 2 to 10.

Preferably, R_1 and R_2 are both alkyl groups. R_3 is preferably a linear saturated hydrocarbyl group, preferably C_{12} to C_{18} . In the above formulae for Q , and in all occurrences in the specification and claims, Z^- is preferably a halide ion, most preferably chlorine or bromine.

In the diquaternary (e) above, q is preferably 2, 3 or 4.

The film-forming polymers used in the present invention can have a very high antiperspirant efficacy. (Efficacy was measured using a standard forearm sweat reduction test and the standard FDA axilla sweat reduction test (Federal Register August 20th 1982 (162 FR 36492.)) For example, we have found that a concentration as low as 3% by weight in an aqueous alcohol (30% water) dispersion can be more efficacious than a conventional 20% ACH solution. The efficacy does vary among the polymers. In general, the efficacy increases with increasing chain length of the quaternary nitrogen substituents. Efficacy also tends to increase with increasing water-content of the compositions.

In the quaternised polymers of the invention, it is not essential that every side chain (or group pendant from the main backbone chain) be quaternised. With increasing quaternisation, efficacy tends to rise but very useful and adequate antiperspirancy can be achieved with relatively low quaternisation. Quaternisation can be as low as 1%, but we prefer from about 25% up to 95% or more, and more preferably at least 75%, most especially at least 85%.

The quaternised polymeric materials can be made in a variety of ways as previously described, depending on their precise constitution. Usually, however, a polymeric material with a suitably reactive side chain is reacted with a tertiary amine. For example, poly(vinylchloroacetate) can be reacted with stearyldimethylamine to make the antiperspirant polyquat stearyldimethylamine quaternised poly(vinylchloroacetate). The poly(vinylchloroacetate) can be made by reacting polyvinyl alcohol with chloroacetyl

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chloride. Those skilled in the art will know of these types of reactions and no further teaching in connection therewith will be given herein.

As stated above, the antiperspirant efficacy of the polyquats is improved by the presence of water. It is preferred, therefore, to use them in formulations where water can be present. Accordingly, we prefer to use them in roll-ons, creams, gels and stick formulations, rather than in aerosols.

The molecular weights of the polymers of the invention can vary widely, but we prefer to use polymers in which $(m+n+p)$ is from 20 to 2000 units, most preferably 200 to 1000 units. In the case of a 25% degree of substitution, 25% of the units in the polymer will be of formula I above. At very high degrees of substitution e.g. 95%, virtually all the polymer units are those of formula I.

The polymers can contain two or more different formula I groups in the same polymer, i.e. mixed polyquats. These polymers are usually made by using two different amines in the quaternisation procedure. They are especially useful in providing a bactericidal effect.

The polymers of the invention can be homopolymers or copolymers made from two or more monomers. It can be advantageous to use copolymers in order to provide more closely the qualities desired in the film-forming polymer. For example, poly(vinylalcohol) polymers can be made softer by copolymerising the vinyl alcohol with ethylene. In the resulting polymers of the invention, the units derived from the ethylene are formula III units in which Y is hydrogen.

In order to make a conventional antiperspirant formulation using the film-forming antiperspirant polymers of this invention, a composition of the invention is mixed with other components of the formulation. The various ways in which this is done will be clear to those skilled in the

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art. For example, sticks can be formed from a soap gel, a wax, or a dibenzylidene sorbitol product. No detailed description thereof will be given.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood, the following Examples are given by way of illustration only.

EXAMPLE 1

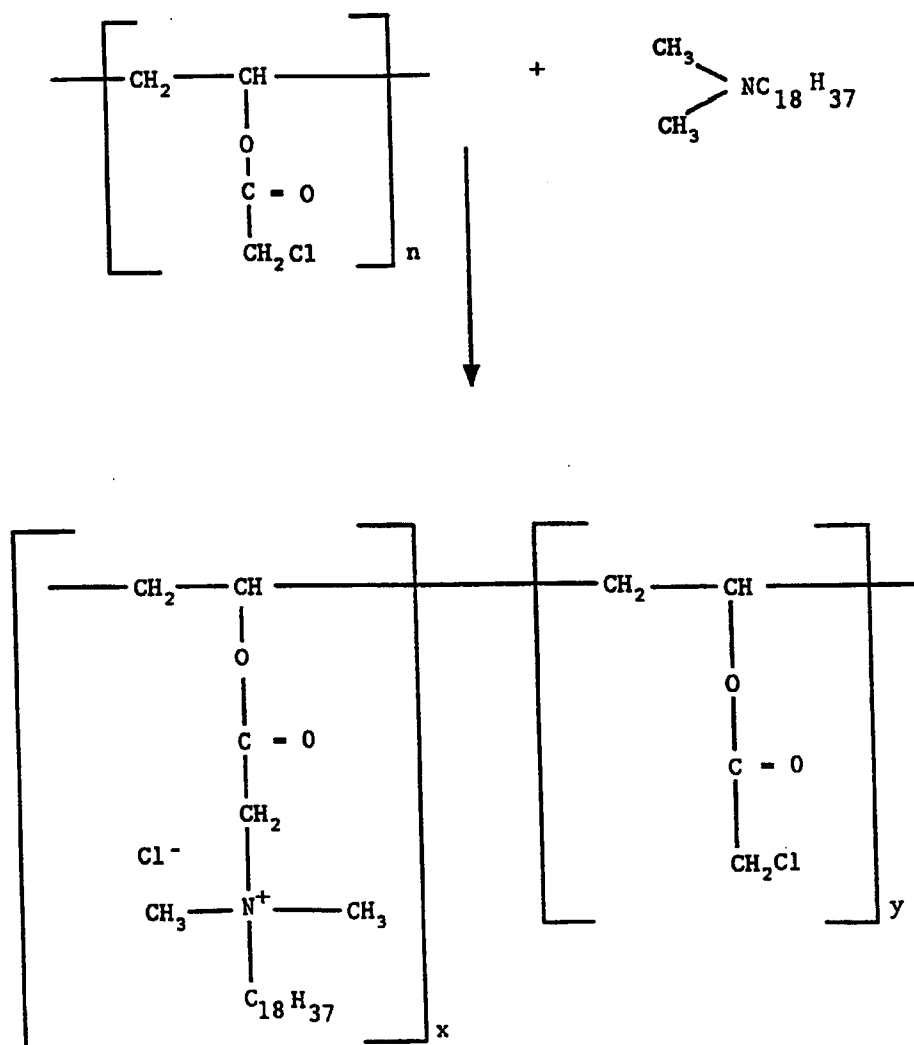
Preparation of chloroacetate derivatives of hydroxy polymers

To the appropriate hydroxy polymer (0.1 mol) were added chloroacetyl chloride (0.3 mol) and water (a few drops). The heterogeneous mixture obtained was stirred at room temperature under anhydrous conditions for 4h. The viscous homogeneous mixture formed was diluted with ethyl acetate. The polymer was precipitated into an excess of ethanol, filtered and dried under vacuum to give a light brown powder. Yield 75%.

The reaction was performed on poly(vinylalcohol) samples of molecular weight 9,000, 14,000, 22,000 and 49,000, with degrees of polymerisation (DP) of (approximately) 200, 300, 500 and 1100, respectively, and degrees of hydrolysis of 98.4%, 88% and 80%, respectively. The degree of hydrolysis indicates the extent of conversion of polyvinylacetate to polyvinylalcohol.)

EXAMPLE 2Quaternisation of poly(vinylchloroacetate) with stearyl dimethylamine (SDMA)

The SDMA quaternary was prepared by reacting poly(vinylchloroacetate) with stearyl dimethylamine:



where $n = x + y$.

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The poly(vinylchloroacetate) was derived from 9000 molecular weight poly(vinylalcohol) as described in Example 1. This poly(vinylchloroacetate) (0.1 mol) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (150ml). To this solution was added the required amount of stearyldimethylamine. This reaction was refluxed for three hours. The quaternised polymer precipitated out. The excess ethyl acetate was decanted off and the product was triturated with ethyl acetate, filtered and dried in a vacuum oven at room temperature. When an equimolar amount of SDMA was added, the substitution was about 88% by nitrogen analysis. Elemental analysis indicated 88% quaternisation.

The ratio of poly(vinylchloroacetate) to SDMA was varied as follows: 1:0.5, 1:0.4, 1:0.3, 1:0.2 and 1:0.1 to provide a number of products of varying quaternisation. The same results were obtained when dimethylformamide was used as the solvent in place of ethyl acetate.

	Theory (w/w%)	Found (w/w%)
Carbon	69.0	64.5
Hydrogen	11.5	10.3
Nitrogen	3.4	3.0

EXAMPLE 3

Example 2 was repeated but using dodecyldimethylamine instead of stearyl dimethylamine. Similar results were obtained.

EXAMPLE 4

The efficacy of various solutions of the polyquats of Examples 2 and 3 was tested by routine methods and compared to conventional ACH solutions. The results showed that the stearyl quaternary was more efficacious than the dodecyl quaternary, and that efficacy increased with increasing

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degrees of quaternisation. In general, the efficacy was close to that of ACH. Substantivity to human skin was excellent. The results of the tests were as follows:

Forearm Efficacy of Polyquat Formulations

Formulation % w/w					Efficacy %
Polyvinyl- chloroacetate SDMA	Polymer	Ethanol	Volatile Silicone VS 344	Water	
1:1	8	62	-	30	70.6
	5	65	-	30	64.0
	3.5	66.5	-	30	54.0
	2	68	-	30	17.5
	8	72	-	20	47.8
	8	82	-	10	39.2
	8	62	30	-	45.9
1:05	8	62	-	30	55.3
1:0.25	8	62	-	30	43.8

Polyvinyl-
chloroacetate

DDMA

1:1	8	62	-	30	56.6
1:0.25	8	62	-	30	16.8

The polyvinylchloroacetate is derived from polyvinyl alcohol (DP 320)

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Standard FDA Hot Room Efficacy Test

Polyvinyl- chloroacetate SDMA	Formulation % w/w				Efficacy
	Polymer	Ethanol	Volatile Silicone VS 344	Water	%
1:1	8	62	-	30	28.4

Polyvinylchloroacetate derived from polyvinylalcohol
(88% hydrolysed DP200)

EXAMPLE 5

Quaternisation of the chloroacetate derivative of poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) with stearyl dimethylamine

The chloroacetate derivative of poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (0.01 mol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (100 ml). To the solution was added stearyl dimethyldiamine (0.012 mol) and this was left stirring at 60°C for 72h. The polymer was precipitated into an excess of ethyl acetate, triturated with fresh ethyl acetate (twice) and dried under vacuum to give a pale yellow powder. Yield 60%.

Elemental analysis indicated 40% quaternisation.

	Theory (w/w%)	Found (w/w%)
Carbon	64.8	61.2
Hydrogen	10.6	9.5
Nitrogen	5.4	2.2

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EXAMPLE 6Quaternisation of poly(4-vinylpyridine) with 1-bromohexadecane

To a viscous solution of poly(4-vinylpyridine), molecular weight 50000, approximate DP 475, (0.02 mol) in methanol (100 ml) was added 1-bromohexadecane (0.04 mol) and this was stirred under reflux for 5 days. The solvent was removed under vacuum. The polymer was purified by repeated dissolution in dichloromethane and precipitation into an excess of cold diethyl ether. The polymer was dried under vacuum to give a light-brown powder. Yield 85%. Halide analysis indicated 97% quaternisation. Analysis for bromine revealed 18.9% (19.5% expected).

EXAMPLE 7Quaternisation of poly(vinylbenzylchloride) with stearyl dimethylamine

Poly(vinylbenzylchloride), molecular weight 55000, approximate DP 360, (2g) and stearyl dimethylamine (3.9g) were added to ethanol (25ml) and heated under reflux with stirring for 24h. The reaction mixture was precipitated into acetone (400 ml) and centrifuged. A white powder was recovered and dried under vacuum to constant weight (5g). Elemental analysis indicated 90% quaternisation.

	Theory (w/w%)	Found (w/w%)
Carbon	77.4	71.8
Hydrogen	11.6	10.6
Chlorine	7.9	7.3
Nitrogen	3.1	2.7

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EXAMPLE 8Co-quaternisation of poly(vinylchloroacetate) with stearyl dimethylamine and 4,4'-dipyridyl N-benzyl bromide

Firstly, monoquaternisation of 4,4'-dipyridyl with benzyl bromide was effected as follows. Benzyl bromide (0.05 mol) was added dropwise to a solution of 4,4'-dipyridyl (0.065 mol) in dry acetone (100 ml) and the mixture was refluxed for 4h. The solid formed was filtered and crystallised from diethyl ether:ethanol to give the pure product.. Yield 60%.

	Theory (w/w%)	Found (w/w%)
Carbon	62.2	62.1
Hydrogen	4.9	4.7
Nitrogen	8.5	8.5

Then, the monoquaternary of 4,4'-dipyridyl (2×10^{-4} mol) was added to a solution of poly(vinylchloroacetate) (0.01 mol) in dimethylformamide (100 ml) and stirred at 50°C for 24h. (The poly(vinylchloroacetate) was made by the method of Example 1 from poly(vinylalcohol) of molecular weight 14000, approximate DP 300.) Stearyl dimethylamine (1×10^{-2} mol) was then added and heating and stirring continued for a further 48h. The precipitate which formed was triturated with ethyl acetate (twice) and dried to give a white powder. Yield 75%.

EXAMPLE 9Co-quaternisation of poly(vinylchloroacetate) with stearyl dimethylamine and N-octadecyl-N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine bromide

Firstly, monoquaternisation of N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine with 1-bromooctadecane was effected as

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follows. 1-bromooctadecane (0.03 mol) was added dropwise to a solution of N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine (0.04 mol) in ethanol (200 ml). The mixture was refluxed for 24h and the solvent removed under vacuum to give a waxy material. Yield 70%.

The monoquaternary of N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine (2×10^{-4} mol) was added to a solution of poly(vinylchloroacetate) (0.01 mol) in dimethylformamide (100 ml) and stirred at 50°C for 24h. (The poly(vinylchloroacetate) was made from poly(vinylalcohol) of molecular weight 14000, approximate DP 300, by the method of Example 1.) Stearyl dimethylamine (1×10^{-2} mol) was then added and heating and stirring continued for a further 48h. The precipitate which formed was triturated with ethyl acetate (twice) and dried to give a white powder. Yield 75%.

EXAMPLE 10

Quaternisation of poly(vinylalcohol-co-ethylene) with SDMA

Poly(vinylalcohol-co-ethylene) was converted to the chloroacetate derivative by the process of Example 1.

The poly(vinylchloroacetate-co-ethylene) (0.04 mol, ethylene content 27 mol%) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (150 ml). Stearyl dimethyldiamine (0.035 mol) was added and the mixture stirred at 50°C for 72h. The solid precipitate which formed was triturated with fresh ethyl acetate (twice) and dried under vacuum to give an off-white powder. Yield 80%.

EXAMPLE 11Quaternisation of poly(styrene-co-allyl alcohol) with stearyl dimethylamine

Poly(styrene-co-allyl alcohol) molecular weight 1600, DP approximately 20, was converted to the chloroacetate derivative by the process of Example 1.

The poly(styrene-co-allyl chloroacetate) (0.04 mol. styrene content 94 mol%) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (150 ml). Stearyl dimethyldiamine (3×10^{-3} mol) was added and the mixture stirred at 50°C for 72h. The solvent was removed under vacuum. The polymer was purified by repeated dissolution in dichloromethane and precipitation into an excess of cold diethyl ether. The polymer was dried under vacuum to give a pale yellow powder. Yield 75%.

EXAMPLE 12

An example of a roll-on of the invention is:

	%
Polyquat (Example 2)	8.0
Triclosan	0.3
Water	1.0
Cyclomethicone DC344	30.0
Ethanol	60.7

EXAMPLE 13

An example of a stick product of the invention is:

	%
Polyquat (Example 2)	8.00
Ethanol	53.95
Water	16.45
Stearyl alcohol	14.00
Castor oil	3.00
Talc	2.20
Silica	1.40
PEG	1.00

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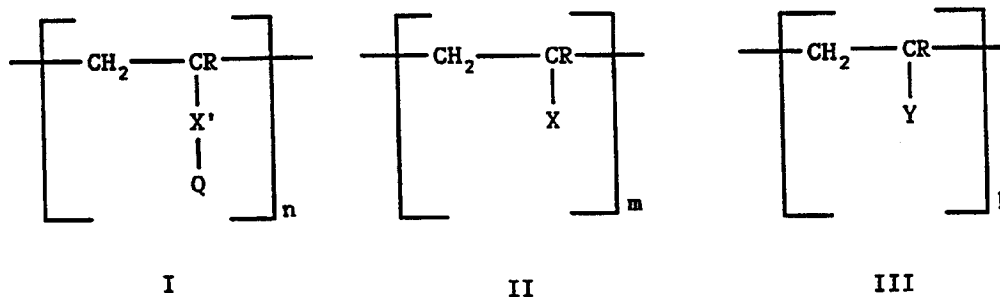
EXAMPLE 14

An example of an aerosol of the invention is:

	%
Polyvinylchloroacetate/DMA (1:1)	4
Ethanol	74.5
Triethyl citrate	1.5
CAP 30	20

CLAIMS:

1. A film-forming polymer comprising units of the formulae:



wherein

X is a group which can be directly quaternised by reaction with an amine, or itself comprises a quaternisable nitrogen atom;

$\text{X}^1\text{-Q}$ is quaternised X, where Q is the quaternised nitrogen group and X^1 may be non-existent;

Q has at least one quaternised nitrogen atom having at least one substituent thereon which is hydrophobic and contains at least 8 carbon atoms;

Y is any atom or group which cannot be directly quaternised and does not itself comprise a quaternisable nitrogen atom;

R is hydrogen or alkyl;

m and p can each be 0 or an integer;

$(n+m+p)$ is from 20 to 2000;

$n/(n+m+p)\%$ is from 1% to 100%;

and wherein the polymer can contain two or more different units of formula I, formula II and/or formula III.

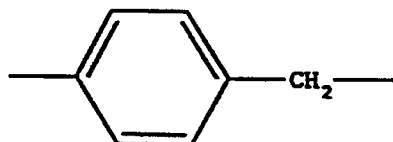
- 26 -

2. A polymer according to claim 1, wherein in the units of formula I, X^1 is an alkylene carbonyl oxy group, a carbonyl oxyalkylene group, or an arylene or aralkylene group.

3. A polymer according to claim 2, wherein X^1 has the formula $-OCOCH_2-$ (the oxygen being attached to the CR group) and R is hydrogen or methyl.

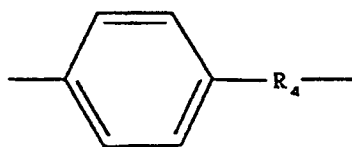
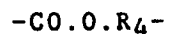
4. A polymer according to claim 2, wherein X^1 is a carbonyloxyethyleneoxyethylene group (the carbonyl being attached to the CR group) and R is methyl.

5. A polymer according to claim 2, wherein X^1 has the formula

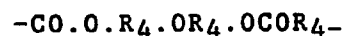
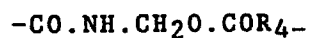
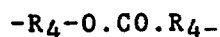
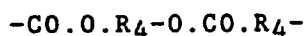


(the CH_2- being attached to Q) and R is hydrogen.

6. A polymer according to claim 1, wherein, in the units of formula I, X^1 is selected from:



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wherein each R_4 is independently an alkylene group.

7. A polymer according to claim 6, wherein R_4 is an alkylene group of 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

8. A polymer according to claim 7, wherein R_4 is a methylene or ethylene group.

9. A polymer according to any of claims 1 to 8, wherein, in Q, said at least one substituent on the nitrogen is a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbyl group containing from 8 to 25 carbon atoms.

10. A polymer according to claim 9, wherein said at least one substituent is a hydrocarbyl group substituted with at least one halide, amine, nitrate, hydroxyl or aryl substituent.

11. A polymer according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the hydrocarbyl group is linear and saturated.

12. A polymer according to claim 11, wherein the hydrocarbyl group has 12 to 18 carbon atoms.

13. A polymer according to claim 12, wherein the

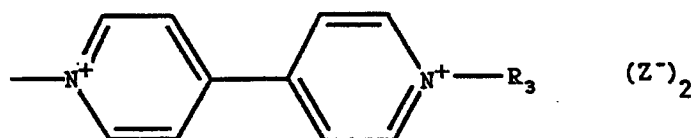
- 28 -

hydrocarbyl group is dodecyl, hexadecyl or stearyl.

14. A polymer according to any of claims 1 to 8,
wherein Q is selected from

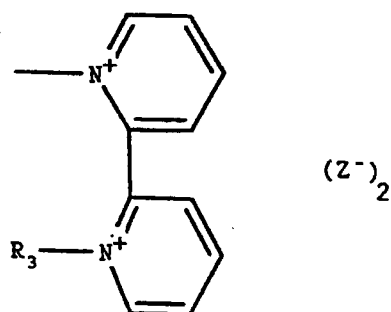
(a) $-NR_1R_2R_3Z^-$, where R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and are each a C_1 to C_8 substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbyl group, R_3 is a C_8 to C_{25} substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbyl group, and Z^- is an anion;

(b)



where R_3 and each Z^- are independently as defined in (a) above;

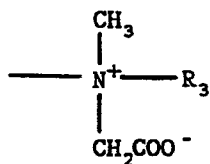
(c)



where R_3 and each Z^- are independently as defined in (a) above;

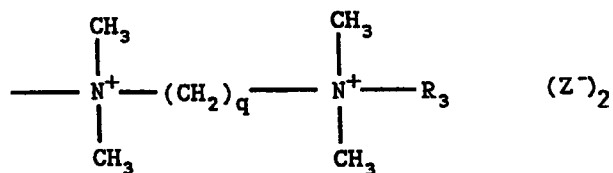
- 29 -

(d)



where R_3 is as defined in (a) above;

(e)



where R_3 and each Z^- are independently as defined in (a) above and q is from 2 to 10.

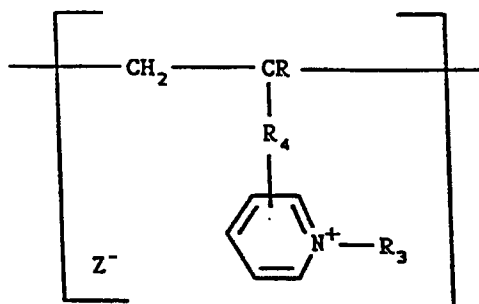
15. A polymer according to claim 14, wherein R_1 and R_2 are alkyl groups.

16. A polymer according to claim 14 or 15, wherein R_3 is a linear saturated hydrocarbyl group.

17. A polymer according to claim 16, wherein R_3 is a C_{12} to C_{18} group.

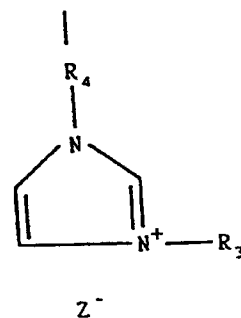
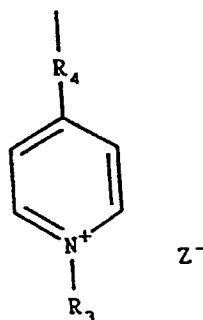
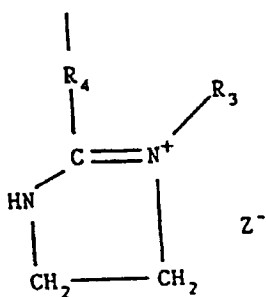
- 30 -

18. A polymer according to claim 14,15,16 or 17, wherein the or each Z^- (when present) is a halide.
19. A polymer according to any of claims 14 to 18 wherein q is 2,3 or 4.
20. A polymer according to claim 1, which contains formula I units of formula



wherein R is hydrogen or an alkyl group, R_4 is a single bond or an alkylene group, R_3 is hydrophobic and contains at least 8 carbon atoms, and Z^- is an anion.

21. A polymer according to claim 1 wherein in the units of formula I, X^1-Q is selected from



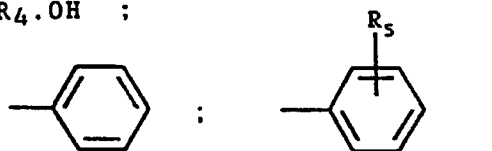
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wherein R_4 is a single bond or an alkylene group, R_3 is hydrophobic and contains at least 8 carbon atoms, and Z^- is an anion.

22. A polymer according to any preceding claim, which comprises units of formula III wherein Y is selected from:

$-H$; $-OH$; $-CONH_2$; $-CO.O.R_4.OH$;

$-R_4OH$; $-CONHR_4OH$;



$-CO.O.R_5$; $-CO.O.R_4.O.R_4.OH$;

wherein R_4 is an alkylene group and R_5 is an alkyl group.

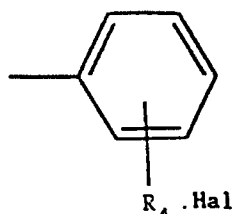
23. A polymer according to claim 22, wherein R_4 and R_5 both contain from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

24. A polymer according to claim 23, wherein R_4 is methylene or ethylene.

25. A polymer according to claim 1, which comprises units of formula II wherein X is selected from

$-Hal$; $-R_4Hal$; $-O.CO.R_4.Hal$

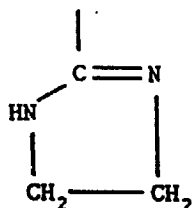
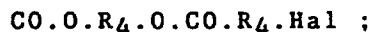
$CO.O.R_4.Hal$; $-CO.Hal$;



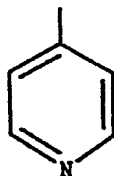
$CO.O.R_4.OCOR_4Hal$;

$CO.NH.O.CO.R_4Hal$;

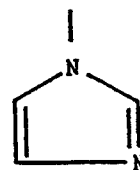
- 32 -



;



;



wherein R₄ is an alkylene group, and Hal is a halogen.

26. A polymer according to claim 25, wherein R₄ contains from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

27. A polymer according to claim 26, wherein R₄ is methylene or ethylene.

28. A polymer according to any preceding claim which is a copolymer of at least two monomers.

29. A polymer according to any of claims 1 to 28, which contains two or more different units of formula I.

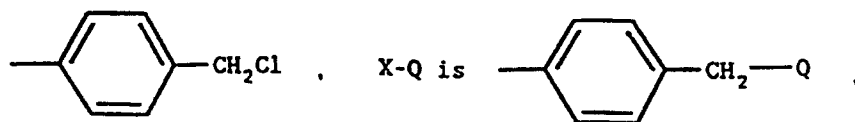
30. A polymer according to any of claims 1 to 29, wherein (n+m+p) is from 200 to 500.

31. A polymer according to claim 1, wherein X is -O.CO.CH₂Cl, X¹-Q is -OCOCH₂-Q, Y is OH, and R is hydrogen.

32. A polymer according to claim 1, wherein X is -CH₂CH₂O.CO.CH₂-Cl, X¹-Q is -CH₂CH₂OCOCH₂-Q, Y is -CH₂CH₂OH, and R is hydrogen.

33. A polymer according to claim 1, wherein X is

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and p is 0.

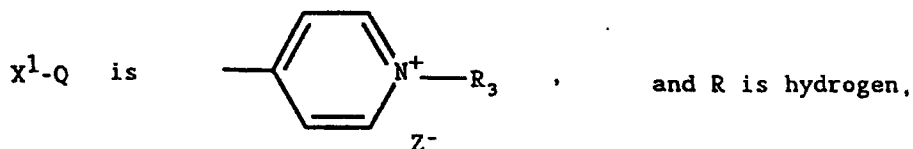
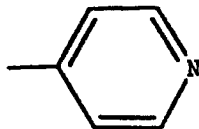
34. A polymer according to claim 1, wherein X is $\text{-OCOCH}_2\text{Cl}$, $\text{X}^1\text{-Q}$ is $\text{-OCOCH}_2\text{-Q}$, Y is H and R is hydrogen.

35. A polymer according to claim 1, wherein X is $\text{-OCOCH}_2\text{Cl}$, $\text{X}^1\text{-Q}$ is $\text{-OCOCH}_2\text{-Q}$, Y is phenyl and OH, and R is hydrogen.

36. A polymer according to any of claims 31 to 35, wherein Q is a stearyldimethylamino or a dodecyldimethylamino group.

37. A polymer according to any of claims 31 to 35 wherein two different Q groups are present.

39. A polymer according to claim 1, wherein X is



where R_3 is a hydrophobic C_8 to C_{25} substituent and Z^- is a halide.

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40. A polymer according to any of claims 1 to 39, wherein $n/(n+m+p)\%$ is from 25% to 95%.

41. A polymer according to claim 40, wherein $n/(n+m+p)\%$ is at least 75%.

42. An antiperspirant composition which comprises, as the main or only active antiperspirant ingredient, a film-forming polymer as claimed in any of claims 1 to 41 and a cosmetically acceptable non-aqueous carrier therefor which may be in admixture with a minor amount of water.

43. A composition according to claim 42, which contains less than 5% by weight of an aluminium antiperspirant.

44. A composition according to claim 42, which is free from aluminium.

45. A composition according to claim 42, 43 or 44, wherein the said non-aqueous carrier is an alcohol, glycol, glycerol, propylene carbonate or a volatile silicone, or any mixture of two or more thereof.

46. A composition according to claim 45, wherein the non-aqueous carrier is ethyl alcohol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, propylene carbonate, glycerol or a volatile silicone, or any mixture of two or more thereof.

47. A composition according to any of claims 42 to 46, which contains from 1% to 20% by weight of the film-forming polymer.

48. A composition according to claim 47, which contains from 6% to 10% by weight of the film-forming

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polymer.

49. A composition according to any of claims 42 to 48 wherein the non-aqueous carrier contains up to 30% by volume of water.

50. A composition according to any of claims 42 to 48, wherein the non-aqueous carrier is in admixture with a minor amount of water, the amount of water being low enough for the composition to be a clear solution or a stable dispersion.

51. A composition according to any of claims 42 to 50, which is in the form of a dispersion in which the average size of the disperse phase is from 5 to 10 micrometers.

52. An antiperspirant composition according to any of claims 42 to 51, in the form of a stick, roll-on, gel, cream or aerosol.

52. The use, as an antiperspirant, of a solution or dispersion of a film-forming polymer as claimed in any of claims 1 to 41.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 95/00800

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/32 C08F8/44

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K C08F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 13, no. 532 (C-659) (3880) 28 November 1989 & JP,A,01 216 916 (DAICEL CHEM IND LTD) 30 August 1989 see abstract ---	1-52
Y	FR,A,2 250 516 (UNILEVER N.V.) 6 June 1975 see claims 1-11 ---	1-52
Y	US,A,3 966 902 (R. C. CHROMECEK) 29 June 1976 see column 2; claims 1-12 ---	1-52
A	EP,A,0 162 388 (BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY) 27 November 1985 see claims 1-11 ---	1
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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* "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

* "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

* "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 95/00800

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	US,A,5 209 922 (J. J. MERIANOS) 11 May 1993 see claims 1-17 ---	1
A	EP,A,0 300 490 (DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY) 25 January 1989 see claims 1-10 ---	1
A	US,A,4 057 533 (E. V. HORT) 8 November 1977 see claims 1-8 ---	1
A	US,A,4 883 608 (D. A. TRUJILLO) 28 November 1989 see claims 1-10 -----	1

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PCT/GB 95/00800

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